



MEMORANDA  
ON  
THE INDIAN STATES

1921

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



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# MEMORANDA

## ON

# THE INDIAN STATES

## 1921

16. *Substitute* the phrase "Indian State Forces" for that of "Imperial Service Troops" and the designations "Military Adviser-in-Chief, Military Adviser and Assistant Military Adviser, Indian State Forces respectively for Inspector-General, Inspecting Officer and Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, wherever they occur in the Memoranda on the Indian States.

(continued).

LORALAI—Political Agent,—(*Loralai*).

QUETTA-PISHIN—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Quetta*).

SIBI—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Sibi*).

ZHOB—Political Agent,—(*Fort Sandeman*).

Baroda—Resident at —(*Baroda*).

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim,—(*Gangtok*).

Central India—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Indore*).

BAGHELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Sutna*).

BHOPAL—Political Agent,—(*Bhopal*).

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Nowgong*).

MALWA—Political Agent,—(*Neemuch*).

SOUTHERN STATES—Political Agent,—(*Manpur*).

Gwalior Residency.

Hyderabad—Resident at—(*Hyderabad*).

Kashmir—Resident in—(*Srinagar* \*).

GILGIT—Political Agent,—(*Gilgit*).

Mysore—Resident in—and Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—(*Bangalore*).

Nepal—British Envoy in—(*Katmandu*).

North-West Frontier Province—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Peshawar*).

DIR, SWAT, AND CHITRAL—Political Agent,—(*Malakand*).

KHYBER—Political Agent,—(*Peshawar*).

KURRAM—Political Agent,—(*Parachinar*).

WAZIRISTAN—Resident in—(*Tonk*).

TOCHI—Political Agent,—(*Miranshah*).

Punjab—Agent to the Governor-General.—(*Lahore*).

Rajputana—Agent to the Governor-General in, and Chief Commissioner of, Ajmer-Merwara,—(*Abu*).

EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent,—(*Bharatpur*).

HARAOTI, TONK AND SHAHPURA—Political Agent,—(*Deoli*).

JAIPUR—Resident at—(*Jaipur*).

KOTAH AND JHALAWAR—Political Agent,—(*Kotah*).

MEWAR—Resident in—(*Udaipur*).

SOUTHERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent,—(*Neemuch*).

WESTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Resident,—(*Jodhpur*).

Sikkim—Political Officer in—(*Gangtok*).

Tibet—

GYANTSE—British Trade Agent at—(*Gyantse*).

YATUNG—British Trade Agent at—(*Chumbi*).

\* Sialkot in the winter.

## IN ASSAM.

Khasi States—Political Officer for the—(Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, *Shillong*).

Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent,—(*Manipur*).

## IN BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—Political Agent for—(Commissioner, Bhagalpur—*Bhagalpur*).

Hill Tippera—Political Agent for—(Magistrate of Tippera—*Comilla*).

## IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Orissa Feudatory States—Political Agent for the—(*Sambalpur*).

## IN BOMBAY.

Akalkot—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Sholapur*).

Aundh and Phaltan—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Satara*).

Bhor—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Poona*).

Cambay—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Kaira*).

Cutch—Political Agent in—(*Bluj*).

Janjira—Political Agent for—(Collector of Kolaba—*Alibag*).

Jath—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Bijapur*).

Jawhar—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Thana*).

Kathiawar—Agent to the Governor in—(*Rajkot*).

Khairpur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Sukkur*).

Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States—(*Kolhapur*).

Mahi Kantha—Political Agent,—(*Sadra*).

Palanpur—Political Agent,—(*Palanpur*).

Rewa Kantha—Political Agent,—(*Godhra*).

Savantvadi—Political Agent,—(*Savantvadi*).

Savanur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Dharwar*).

Surat—Political Agent in—(Collector of *Surat*).

In Political charge of the States of Bansda, Dharampur, and Sachin.

Surgana—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Nasik*).

## IN BURMA.

Shan States, Northern—Superintendent of the—(*Lashio*).

Shan States, Southern—Superintendent and Political Officer,—(*Taunggyi*).

## IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Feudatories—Political Agent for the—(*Raipur*).

## IN MADRAS

Banganapalle—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Kurnool*).

Pudukottai—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Trichinopoly*).

Sundur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Bellary*).

Travancore and Cochin—Resident in—(*Trivandrum*).

## IN THE PUNJAB.

Dujana	}	Political Agent for—(Commissioner, <i>Ambala</i> ).
Kalsia		
Pataudi		

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**Simla Hill States**—Superintendent,—(Deputy Commissioner, *Simla*).

**Tibet**—Gartok—British Trade Agent at—(*Gartok*).

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IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

**Rampur**—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Rohilkhand—*Bareilly*).

**Tehri**—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*).

**Benares**—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Benares—*Benares*).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kalat.	His Highness Beglar Begl Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of — (Brahui) (Sunni Muhammadan).	1864	1893	54,713	3,00,544†	R <del>12,56,000</del> 13,33,000
					Excluding	Kharan.	
2	Kharan	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habib-ulla Khan, Chief of — (Sunni Muhammadan).	About 1897	17th September 1911.	18,565	27,758	1,00,000
3	Las Bela	Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Jam of — (Muhammadan).	December 1895.	March 1921.	7,132	50,697	<del>3,12,000</del> 3,49,000

\* These figures are approximate.  
† According to provisional totals of census of 1921.

### KALAT.

1. The Khanate of Kalat which formerly comprised the whole country known as Baluchistan is now a Native State included within the modern Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the territories of the Jam of Las Bela and the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, viz., Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils have been handed over to Government for subsidies and quit rents. The Kalat State is divided into purely tribal areas paying no revenue to the State and Niabats which are regularly administered through a Wazir lent to the State by Government. The province of Makran is also administered by a Wazir appointed by the State with Government's sanction.

2. According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876, all disputes among the Brahuīs themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue paying subjects are dealt with by the Political Agent, Kalat.

3. The present Khan, Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded his father, Mir Khudadad Khan, on the latter's abdication in November 1893. He was born about 1864. Mir Khudadad Khan died on 20th May 1909.

4. Mir Khudadad Khan left a very large family but the only <sup>surviving</sup> sons by well-born mothers and regular wives are :—

The Present Khan,

Now & Former Mir Azim Jan,

Mir Behram Khan, died on 7th August 1920.

Mir Sikandar Khan,

Mir Muhammad Ibrahim Jan.

5. The present Khan has no issue by a wife of position but has several children by low born or slave mothers.

6. In 1913 the Khan agreed to the institution of a State Treasury with its headquarters at Mastung and subsidiary sub-treasuries at various Niabats of the State and in Mekran; and

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R <del>12,41,000</del> 12,41,000	..	..	..	..	153 <sup>4</sup>	147 <sup>1</sup> 427	The State pays a share of the cost of Makran Levy Corps up to 71,900 which represents cost of one British Officer, 100 Infantry and 50 Cavalry.		21 (Including 2 guns personal)
..	..	..	..	..	26	442	..	..	Nil.
5,38,000 376,000	..	..	..	..	14 <sup>14</sup> 14	117 <sup>17</sup> 177	..	..	

in 1917 he agreed to the establishment of an Audit Office with head-quarters at Mastung which works under the Political Agent, Kalat, and audits the Wazarat accounts of Kalat, Mekran, and Las Bela, to whom the cost is debited *pro rata*. The income shown is inclusive of 2,81,500 which are paid to the Khan in the form of subsidy and quit rents by the British Government.

7. The Chief's residence is at Kalat, where his palace fort, the Miri, is famous for its picturesque strength.

8. The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

#### KHARAN.

1. The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies 78½ miles south-west of Nushki and is the head-quarters of the Nausherwani Chief.

2. The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

3. The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A.D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation. Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and a few of them are still to be found on the Helmand.

4. In 1886 Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship. The former, who was born in 1855, died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoy at the instigation of his relative Amir Khan. Mir Habibulla Khan, the eldest son of the late Chief, was appointed Sardar in the place of his father. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its

acceptance by the late Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the north. Towards Makran-Kharan the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Siri Kauran) are no longer under dispute.

5. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew the Rs. 6,000 a year during his lifetime which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory. The same subsidies have been continued to the new Chief.

6. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habibullah Khan was born in 1897. His Shahgassi Adviser Mouladad Khan is an old man, who has held the appointment of Shahgassi to the State since the closing years of Sardar Azad Khan.

7. Kharan is divided into 15 Niabats of which 5 are major and 10 minor. Each Niabat is under the charge of a Naib of its own who holds his appointment from the Chief.

8. Sardar Mir Habibullah Khan is married. A son was born to him on the 1st December 1914 and was named Mir Azad Khan. He is also betrothed to the daughter of Mir Abdul Karim Gitehki of Kalatuk.

9. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on the Sardar on the 1st of January 1919, and that of Nawab on the 5th June 1920.

#### LAS BELA.

1. Bela lies 115 miles *north-west* of Karachi.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

3. Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali Khan being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874, the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarreled with his son, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognised as the rightful heir and appointed to the Janship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of nine guns.

4. Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela in the beginning of 1892, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State and Government at considerable expense.

5. Jam Mir Kamal Khan, the father of the present Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, was born in 1872 and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father, Jam Ali Khan, on the 14th January 1896.

The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of Government and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs. This official continues up to the present day and is appointed by Government.

Jam Kamal Khan was granted the title of C.I.E. and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns.

6. Owing to old age and ill-health Jam Kamal Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, in March 1921. He did not however survive long after the abdication and died on 26th June 1921.

7. Owing to lack of experience in administrative work the new Jam has not yet been entrusted with powers and the Wazir carries on the administration during his probationary period.

8. The present Jam was born in December 1895. He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Mir Nadir Shah Gitehki of Tump by whom he has one son born in 1920. His wife died in December 1920 from consumption. The Jam has a half brother Ghulam Dastgir born in 1906.

9. The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of maufis which were granted many years ago, also to the lack of assistance given to the cultivators.

10. The land is mostly "Khushkaba."

- 
11. Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.
  12. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.
  13. Great improvements in the administration of the State have been effected during the years 1915-16 and 1916-17 ; a small but useful reserve of about 3½ lacs has been invested in Government Paper; and a road linking up the State with Karachi is <sup>has been constructed</sup> ~~is under construction~~.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baroda	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamshe Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	11 <sup>th</sup> March 1863.	27 <sup>th</sup> May 1875.	8,182	21,21,875	2,45,86,551 <del>1,08,63,711</del>

\* Average of previous five years.

### BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamshe Bahadur" or "Valiant Sword." Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who was Lieutenant, or Mutalik, of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or "Chief of the Private Troops," and who laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda for the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in A.D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissensions fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fatehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fatehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Prince in succession from him, Anand Rao Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and, among other provisions, the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815 the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary treaty was concluded for the cession to the British Government of all the rights that the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of war,

\* This force was disbanded in 1885 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar.

an increase of the subsidiary force, the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000 \* horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual

surrender of criminals. Anand Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no



visited at Baroda by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto and Chelmsford during their Viceroyalties.

5. The Maharaja first married in 1880 Chimnabai Sahēba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, the Yuvaraj Fatehsing Rao, died in September 1908 at the age of 25, leaving two daughters and one son, Pratap Rao, who is the heir-apparent and who was born on 29th June 1908. He was educated for some time at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and is now studying in England. In 1886, His Highness married Chimnabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has two surviving sons Maharajkumars Jaising Rao and Dhairyashil Rao and one daughter, Maharajkumari Indira Raja who married in August 1913 the present Maharaja of Cooh Behar. A son named Udaysing was born on the 9th January 1915 to Shrimant Maharajkumar Shivaji Rao, a deceased son of His Highness the Gaekwar, and a second son named Khanderao on the 29th August 1916. Maharajkumar Shivaji Rao died on the 24th November 1919.

6. The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time. With the Minister is occasionally associated an Amatya or Joint Revenue Minister, to relieve him, within certain limits, of the control of the Revenue and allied Departments; and there is a Deputy Minister or Naib Diwan to whom the Minister delegates powers at his discretion.

7. The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Subah or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Minister of Education, etc. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into four Prants (Districts) and 47 Mahals which are in the charge of Subahs and Wahiwatdars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subahs and Fouzdars, while in most of the other Departments the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

8. On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of three judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, except that since 1901 the Subordinate Courts have been vested with criminal as well as civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of Magisterial duties.

9. Reciprocity exists between the Civil and Revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees of Civil Courts. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the Police of the State and of neighbouring Administrations and of direct correspondence in certain matters between Revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

10. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non-official members both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Boards, of which the Village Panchayat forms the basis. Such Panchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and school-master as *ex-officio* members and the rest of the members being partly officially appointed and partly elected. The Mahal and District Boards have been constituted on similar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their control. Thus, village Panchayats receive a fixed share of the Local Cess collections of their village from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants, and they discharge petty judicial duties.

11. Education is another popular movement in the State. In 1893, compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Darbar in one District, and since August 1906 has been made universal. According to the latest statistics available, the educational institutions of the State in addition to the Baroda College consist of 16 High schools, 37 Anglo-vernacular schools, and 12 other institutions where English is taught and 2,796 vernacular schools with an attendance of 2,02,034. There is a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts.

12. Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all Customs duties with the exception of the sea customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State has also transferred to the local municipalities any octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901, the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashahi) currency and to substitute British

Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of railways in his territory : the State already owns over 535 miles of open lines, and an additional 60 miles are at present under construction. Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Durbar. According to the latest statistics available, there are 22 Joint-Stock Companies in the State including the Bank of Baroda, founded in 1908 with a capital of Rs 20 lakhs. A distillery has recently been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has secured the contract for the supply of liquor under the central distillery system which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work : and attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies which number more than 300. There are 1 central, 3 Prant, 39 Town and 535 village libraries in the State and the experiment of sending travelling libraries into the district has lately been started.

13. The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe, America and the Far East. He visited Europe in 1887, 1888, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1920 and 1921. He travelled in America in 1906 and 1910 and paid a visit to Japan in 1910. Of his two surviving sons the eldest son Jaisingrao returned from Harvard University in 1912 and is employed in the service of the State. He is at present living in Berlin on account of ill health. Maharajkumar Dhairyashil Rao who was partly educated in England and had received a King's Commission in the Indian Army after qualifying at the Training School for Indian Cadets, Indore, has now resigned the Commission and is travelling in Europe. Many of the Durbar officials have studied abroad, and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for study in Europe and America, His Highness has recently inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

Serial No	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bhutan	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk <sup>K.C.S.I.</sup> (G.C.I.L.) Maharaja of — (Buddhist)	1861	December 1907.	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate)	Not known perhaps about Rs. 4,00,000.

## BHUTAN.

1. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 89th and 92nd degrees of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the seventeenth century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vow of celibacy, called Dup-gein, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-gein on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-gein before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation re-appeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to wield the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja.

1. Early in the eighteenth century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not known	..					9,950			15

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Cooch Behar from Bhutanese encroachments. By a Treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tangan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Cooch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way.

6. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841 and a sum of R10,000 is paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

7. Further aggressions on the portion of the country lying along the Bengal section of the Duars, resulted in Sir Ashley Eden's Mission of 1863. The Mission was grossly insulted and a dishonourable treaty extorted from the British Envoy. The Military operations which followed resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Durbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam and agreed to liberate all kidnapped British subjects, the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at R25,000 and rising to R50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

8. With the exception of a raid in 1880 near Buxa and some outrages committed in the Kamrup district in Assam in 1889, which led to the temporary withholding of the annual subsidy and the establishment of a police outpost at Kakolabari, nothing of importance has since occurred, and the relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

9. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

10. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Darbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, but in 1904 it was paid at Phari, in Tibet, under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband. C.I.E. (now Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.), the British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa. Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Dajreeling district. To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government.

11. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

12. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet, between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Darbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

13. In 1904, Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Punaka in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk the Insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Darbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

14. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and the Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour. On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *guddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not however obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retained considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as an hereditary distinction.

15 (a). The Maharaja's family is as follows:—

By his first wife who died in 1903, two daughters and one grandson named Chhirpanjoo, who was born in 1900. Chhirpanjoo (Tsering Paljor) was appointed Paro Penlop by the Maharaja of Bhutan on the 15th October 1918.

By his second wife, two sons, namely, Jimi Wangchuk, born in 1906, and Jimi Dorji, born in 1911.

16. From December 1909 to February 1910 the late Political Officer, <sup>Sir Charles</sup> Mr. C. A. Bell, C.M.G., C.I.E., made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan are placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy is increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. <sup>Sir Charles</sup> Mr. Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

17. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

18. His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., visited Delhi in December 1911 and tendered his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Majesty the King-Emperor invested him with the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. during the Coronation Durbar held in December 1911. He was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921.

19. The fighting strength of the Bhutanese, according to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, is 9,950. This force consists of the followers of all the Bhutanese Chiefs. Their arms consist of a few modern sporting rifles, matchlocks, bows and arrows and single edge swords.

20. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small and it is probable that a considerable quantity of such trade as there is escapes registration. The total registered trade from 1911-12 is as follows :—

												R
1911-1912	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49,74,560
1912-1913	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26,42,463
1913-1914	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38,47,435
1914-1915	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,19,015
1915-1916	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27.27.818

					Imports into Bhutan.	Exports to British India	Total.
1916-1917	.	.	.	.	10,48,863	13,35,093	23,83,956
1917-1918	.	✓	.	.	14,78,116	19,57,285	34,35,401
1918-1919	.	.	.	.	6,78,801	9,12,339	15,91,140
1919-1920	.	.	.	.	3,33,896	5,24,500	8,64,396
1920-1921	.	.	.	.	7,63,751	11,78,137	19,42,090

21. The highest British authority by whom Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend—I remain, your sincere friend. The crest used is gold.

22. The attitude of the Bhutan Darbar when the European war broke out was one of loyal devotion towards the British Government. His Highness the Maharaja gave a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and also placed the whole resources of his State at the service of Government.



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baraundha (Pathar Kachhar).	Raja Gaya Pershad Singh, Raja of — (Rajput).	1865 . .	9th July 1909	218	15,912	R 25,000
2	Bhaisaunda .	Chaubey Govind Prasad, Jagirdar, of — (Brahman).	1st December 1884.	4th November 1916.	32	4,300	24,009
3	Jaso . .	Diwan Ram Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput)	7th March, 1910.	30th November 1918.	72	7,221	28,101
4	Kamta Rajaula.	Rao Ram Prasad, Jagirdar of — (Kayasth).	1870	1st January 1892.	13	1,055	7,234
5	Kothu . .	Raja Sltaram <sup>an</sup> Pratap Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (Baghel Rajput).	26th July 1892	8th August 1914.	169	24,303 20,487	29,400
6	Malhar . .	Raja Brijnath Singh, Raja of — (Kachhaha Rajput).	22nd Feb- ruary 1896.	16th Decem- ber 1911.	407	66,540	2,21,689
7	Nagod (Unche- lun).	Raja Nakhairudra Singh, Raja of — Raja-Jadairudra Singh, Raja of — (Zamhar Rajput).	24 Feb. 1912 30th Decem- ber 1855.	3rd Nov. 1922 23rd Feb- ruary 1874.	501	68,166	2,05,000
8	Palra (Chau- be).	Diwan Bahadur † Chaubey Radhn Charan, Jagirdar of — (Brah- man).	17th October 1856.	4th January 1868.	27	3,183	19,029
9	Paldeo . .	Rao Bahadur † Chaubey Jagat Raj, Jagirdar of — (Brahman).	15th May 1865.	16th February 1894.	28	9,038	41,148
10	Rewa . .	His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Baghel Rajput).	12th March 1903.	31st October 1918.	13,000	1,401,524	37,21,995
11	Sohawal . .	Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., Raja of — (Baghel Raj- put).	7th August 1878.	23rd Novem- ber 1890.	213	46,828 48,078	68,201
12	Taraou . .	Chaubey Bilj Gopal, Jagadar of — (Brahman).	21st Septem- ber 1864.	1st February 1895.	16.5	3,429	16,775

† Personal title.

## BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

1. The ruling family is very ancient and belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gauchand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A.D. A former Chief, Raghubar Dayal Singh, received the title of "Raja Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage in January 1877 and also a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. The salute was made hereditary in the following year. Raja Bahadur Raghubar Dayal Singh died without heirs, real or adopted, in 1885, and Raja Thakur Prashad Singh was selected for succession to the *gadi* from a collateral branch. He was born in 1847 and died on the 9th July 1909. He was succeeded by his son Gaya Pershad Singh. He has no son.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received at a private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

## BHAISAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo."

The estate was held from 1885 to 1916 by Rao Bahadur Chaubey Chhatarsal Prasad who, dying childless, was succeeded by his next brother, Chaubey Bharat Prasad, on the 8th January 1916. On the latter's death on the 4th November 1916, the estate passed to the third brother, Chaubey Govind Prasad, the present Jagirdar. He was born in 1884 and was associated in the management of the estate during the life-time of his two elder brothers. The Jagirdar has two sons. The eldest was born on the 2nd September 1901 and the younger on the 18th October 1913.

## JASO.

1. The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807. Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate *sanad* was granted to the Jagirdar in 1817.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the death of his father in November 1918. He is receiving his education at the Daly College, Indore.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 25,000	..	..	..	..	12	93	..	..	9
19,085	..	..	..	..	3	54	..	..	Nil.
28,141	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Nil.
7,225	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	Nil.
28,800	..	..	..	..	15	203	..	..	Nil.
2,08,897	..	..	..	..	17	34	..	..	9
1,98,600	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	9
18,630	..	..	..	..	8	70	..	..	Nil.
40,255	242	..	..	..	2	50	..	..	Nil.
36,77,633	..	..	498	1,049	..	..	..	..	17
56,033	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	Nil.
15,193	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

#### KAMTA RAJAULA.

1. The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Rao Gopal Lal Kayasth, family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes. (See history of the Paldeo Jagir.)

2. The present Jagirdar is Rao Ram Prasad. His eldest son, Babu Radha Krisna, was born in 1891.

#### KOTHI.

1. The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate *sanad* in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1878.

2. The present Raja Sitaram Pratap Bahadur Singh succeeded his father in August 1914. He has two sons, the elder born in 1912 and the younger in 1916.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India: but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

#### MAIHAR.

1. The State was originally a dependency of Panna but, after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

2. Thakur Raghubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. On the 1st January 1877 the Chief was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction; this was converted into a permanent salute in the following year. Raja Raghubir Singh died in March 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son

Jadubir Singh, who was born in August 1864. Jadubir Singh died in July 1910 and was succeeded by his brother, Randhir Singh, who was murdered in Maihar on 15th December 1911. Raja Randhir Singh left three sons, the eldest of whom, Brijnath Singh, is the present Raja. Raja Brijnath Singh was educated at the Daly College and was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhrol, a State in Kathiawar in the Bombay Presidency, in February 1915 and in 1920 to the daughter of the Thakur of Semlia in the Sailaua State. Raja Randhir Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. The Raja has no son. The Government of India have granted the Chief and his successors, subject to certain conditions, authority to dispose of the trial of all classes of criminal offenders committed within the State by subjects of the State or others not being Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants.

3. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

#### NAGOD (UNCHEHRA).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. The Rajas of Nagod were originally tributaries of the Ruler of Panna : but received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1809.

2. The present Raja's <sup>grand</sup> father, Raghavendra Singh, rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijehogarli.

3. Raja Jadabindra Singh was born in <sup>Nasharindra</sup> December 1855 and succeeded <sup>8th</sup> to the <sup>1912</sup> *gadi* in February 1874. He was entrusted with ruling powers in February 1882, but on account of his frequent absences from the State, his powers were taken from him in 1894 while he was absent at Benares, and the State has since then been administered by a Diwan under the direct supervision of the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. The Raja brought to an end his voluntary exile to Benares and returned to Satna in September 1904. Ruling powers were restored to him with effect from the 7th June 1920. The Raja has formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Lal Bhargavendra Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer, and who has, since August 1917, exercised Magisterial powers. The Raja has two sons, the elder born on the 8th December 1912 and the younger on the 6th February 1916.

4. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

#### PAHRA (CHAUBE).

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo." The present Jagirdar, Chaube Radha Charan, succeeded to the Jagir by adoption from the Taraon branch of the family. He received the personal title of Diwan Bahadur on the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. The Jagirdar was present at the Durbar. Radha Charan was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong. He had two sons, the elder of whom was born in 1884 and died on the 4th November 1918, leaving two small children, of whom the elder was born on 29th January 1907 and the second child has since died.

The elder son's name is Chaube Lakshmi Prasad and he is being educated at the Nagod School.

#### PALDEO.

1. Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmans and Killadars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar, against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

2. In 1806, Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate *sanad* was given to each of the seven members of the family, two shares being included in the *sanad* of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family vakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

3. It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that, when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

4. The present Jagirdar is Chaube Jagat Raj. He received the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" on the 1st January 1903. He had two sons, the eldest of whom, Chaube Govind Pershad, was born in 1887, and died of cholera in June 1919, leaving two sons, of whom the elder was born on the 1st March 1908. <sup>^</sup>

#### REWA.

1. The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bañdhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

2. Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

3. For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Prince's grandfather, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the zamindars of Amarkantak.

4. The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

5. The present Ruler, Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur, succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Vankat Raman Singh, G.C.S.I., on the 31st October 1918 and according to local history is the 34th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919.

6. During the minority of the Maharaja, the State is being administered by a Council of Regency with His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam as Regent.

7. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. The Maharaja's sister is <sup>his only niece</sup> betrothed to the heir-apparent of Bikaner.

#### SOHAWAL.

1. The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed a part. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son, Fateh Singh, threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate *sanad* was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

2. The father of the present Chief received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1879. The present Chief, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901. This title was made hereditary from the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. The Chief was invited to the Durbar but was excused from attendance for financial reasons. The C.I.E. was conferred on the Raja on the 1st January 1916. His eldest son, Kunwar Jogendra Bahadur Singh, was born in 1899.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

#### TARAON.

1. For history see "Paldeo."

2. The present Jagirdar is Chaube Brij Gopal. He is well disposed but of weak mind and has recently been pronounced insane. As he displayed homicidal tendencies he was confined in the lunatic asylum at Nagpur and the Jagir placed under management in August 1911. The Jagirdar has two sons, of whom the elder was born in 1905.

3. The elder son's name is Chaubey Ganga Prasad and he has recently finished his education at the Sardar School, Nagod.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Basoda (Hydergarh).	Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	1st January 1854.	12th June 1896.	40.25	4,257	R 34,370
2	Bhopal	Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I., Begum of — (Afghan).	9th July 1858	17th June 1901	6,902	691,299	62,10,000 58,01,727
3	Khilechpur	Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, Chohan, Rao of — (Khichi Rajput).	26th August 1897.	19th January 1903.	272.9	40,043	21,100 1,87,700
4	Kurwai	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906	142.3	10,851	1,20,000
5	Muhammadgarh	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Kuli Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	26th December 1890.	1st February 1910.	29	2,645	21,285
6	Narsingharh	His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Umat Rajput).	10th January 1887.	9th November 1895.	734	101,426	23,01,000 6,68,381
7	Pathari Rahimabad	Nawab Abdul Rahim Khan O.B.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	1872	1915	29.60	3,401	37,014
8	Rajgarh	His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Umat Rajput).	17th January 1892.	10th January 1916.	962.24	114,987	6,24,000

\* These figures are approximate.

## BASODA (HYDERGARH).

1. The Chiefship, which was originally a part of Korwai, was formed in 1753 by a grant of country to Ahsanulla Khan, second son of Diler Khan. The Chiefship is feudatory to Gwalior, though it pays no tribute to that Durbar.

2. The present Chief is Nawab Hyder Ali Khan. The Nawab was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911.

3. The Nawab has three sons, of whom the eldest Muhammad Ayub Ali Khan was born in 1877.

## BHOPAL.

1. Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan, who came to India in 1709, during the reign of Farrukhsir, and obtained possession of the Bairasia pargana in Malwa. He was nominated superintendent of the district of Bairasia, and took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A. D. and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan; but the latter was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

2. At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

3. Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother, Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R									
34,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
49,85,388	1,61,290-5-0	..	..	..	150	591	<del>119</del> <del>645</del>	<del>80</del> <del>152</del>	19‡
1,34,177	11,134-3-6	..	6	..	..	13	..	..	9
50,000	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
19,727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,56,766	..	(a) 58,576-0-11	40	106	..	151	..	..	11
27,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,75,060	..	(b) 61,718	31	103	..	59	..	..	11

\* These figures are approximate.

(a) To Indore.

‡ 21 guns within limits of Bhopal territory.

(b) To Gwalior.

4. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsle Raja of Nagpur. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

5. Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonslé; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

6. Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

7. At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

8. Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jahangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, the Shah Jahan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

9. The Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime, and accordingly the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pargana of Bairasia and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

10. In 1862 the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

11. Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

12. In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begam.

13. On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present *nazars* at interviews with the Viceroy.

14. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

15. Sultan Jahan Begam married in February 1875 Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, known as the Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902. Her Highness has three sons—Nawab Nasrulla Khan, Nawabzada Haji Hafiz Muhammad Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., and Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Nawabzada Haji Muhammad Hamidulla Khan, C.S.I., B.A. Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, K.C.S.I., the heir-apparent, was born in 1876 and has two sons; the first of whom, Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903, and the second, Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in May 1905.

16. Her Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1904 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1910. For services in connection with the war Her Highness was made a G.B.E. on the 1st January 1918.

17. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E. during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Princes assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

18. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India conferred on Her Highness the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 at which Her Highness was present. His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) visited Bhopal in December 1912.

19. The Begam's eldest son, Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, received the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 14th June 1912, and is an honorary officer in the 9th Bhopal Infantry. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war he was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. He was made a K.C.S.I. in June 1920.

20. Her second son Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909, and that of Major on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. He was made a C.S.I. in June 1912. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with war, he was re-appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. Her third son Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan was in recognition of services rendered in connection with the great war made a C.S.I. in January 1921.

21. In the summer of 1911 Her Highness the Begam, accompanied by her two younger sons, paid a visit to England and attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V; and, after making an extended tour in Europe, returned to India *via* Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

#### KHILCHIPUR.

1. The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1514. The head of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1790. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Durbar decided the succession of Sher Singh.

2. The present Ruler, Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, succeeded as a minor in January 1908. He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was invested with ruling powers on the 23rd February 1918. In 1916 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir born on the 6th March 1918, Kumar Yashodhar Singh.

3. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India.

4. The State pays a tribute of Bundi Hali R13,500, equivalent to R11,134-3-6 in British currency, to the British Government under the existing stipulation with the Gwalior Durbar. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. Rao Durjan Sal Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. In July 1918 the Rao Bahadur was formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) at Bhopal.  $\wedge$

6. The Chief has been granted by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, hereditary power to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

### KURWAI.

1. The State was founded by an Afghan, named Muhammad Diler Khan, of the Feroz Khel. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia, and afterwards, about 1726 A. D., that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai, he seized the State.

2. Kurwai, during the decline of the Moghal Empire, obtained power and dominion equal, if not superior in extent, to that of Bhopal; but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

3. Owing to its heavy indebtedness, the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896: his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, till it was converted into the Training School for Indian Cadets in August 1918 when he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the entrance examination of April 1919 and at the same time passed the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' Colleges. He left for England in August 1919.  $\wedge$  During his minority the State is managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

4. The State pays R220, Government currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

### MUHAMMADGARH.

1. This State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government.

2. The administration of the State was made over to Nawab Siddiq Kuli Khan on the 15th November 1912.  $\wedge$

### NARSINGHGARH.

1. Parasram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsinghgarh, succeeded his father, Ajab Singh, in 1668 as minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him: Narsinghgarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

2. In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, fifth in descent from Parasram who had become imbecile. Sobhag Singh recovered and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsinghgarh. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partab Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

3. Partab Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

4. The present Ruler is His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh, K.C.I.E. (a cousin of the late Chief). He was educated first at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909, and was granted the title K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1916. A son and heir, Kumar Vikram Singh, was born on the 21st September 1909. He is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

5. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872, and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time in 1911, when His Excellency invited His Highness to the Coronation Durbar at



Delhi, at which he was present. On the 20th March 1911 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India to His Highness Raja Arjun Singh empowering him to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Narsinghgarh subject to the proviso that all sentences of death and transportation or of imprisonment for life should be subject to the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all cases of criminal offences committed within the State. Sanction has been accorded, as a special case, to the exercise by K. B. Enayet Hussain, Dewan of the State and Vice-President of the Council of Regency, of the extended criminal powers granted to His Highness till such time as his health is sufficiently recovered to enable him to exercise them. In consequence of continued illness of His Highness the Raja, the State is administered by a Council of Regency, the Maharani of Narsinghgarh being Regent. The Council consists of 5 members of which the Political Agent in Bhopal is the President. The Dewan is the Vice-President, the other two members being in charge of the General and Judicial branches. The 5th is a consultative member. His Highness visited Europe for medical advice in April 1913 and returned in October 1913.

6. Narsinghgarh pays a tribute of Rs5,000 Salim Shahi to the Maharaja Holkar.

7. The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and another of Rs5,102 from Dewas.

#### PATHARI.

1. The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Narsinghgarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia. But in 1794 the estate was restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died in July 1913 and was succeeded by his son Abdul Rahim Khan. He was made O.B.E. in June 1919. The latter has four sons, the eldest of whom, Mian Shareh Muhammad Khan, was born in 1896. The estate pays no tribute to any State.

2. Owing to heavy debts the estate was taken under management in 1895. It was handed to the Nawab on the 9th July 1915.

#### RAJGARH.

1. The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmara Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins, named Mohan Singh and Parasram, who assumed the titles of "Rawat" and "Diwan" and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in A.D. 1442. Out of the division above-mentioned, which took place in 1681, arose the separate States Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.

2. On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa about 1770, the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia. In 1818 the Raja of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gadi* by the assassination of his brother.

3. On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Raja receives an annual sum of Bhopali Rs5,102 from Dewas.

4. In 1831, Rawat Nawal Singh committed suicide and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Muhammadan religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of "Nawab" from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh, on whose death in January 1916, the *gadi* passed to his son. In 1916 the Raja married the daughter of a Jagirdar of Saud Khankra (Palitana State in Kathiawar), and in 1920 he also married the daughter of the Thakur of Garah (Bhopal Agency) who is the maternal uncle of the Raja of Narsinghgarh.

5. In November 1885, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore, the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Prince in substitution for "Rawat"; and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. On the 20th March 1911 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India to His Highness late Raja Sir Bane Singh, K.C.I.E., empowering him to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Rajgarh subject to the proviso that all sentences of death and transportation or of imprisonment for life should be subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

7. The Raja pays a tribute of 85,000 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also 1,050 Kota rupees to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

8. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 and also at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911.

9. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918. *K*

10. On the 27th February 1920 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India conferring upon His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., full powers in criminal cases as enjoyed by his father the late Raja Bane Singh. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the state.

11. The Raja has no male issue.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6-1	Ajaigarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawal Bhupal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	13th November 1866.	7th June 1919	802	84,719	5,39,668 <del>5,35,000</del>
11-2	Allpura .	<i>Rao Harpal Singh</i> Raja†—Chhatrapati, C.S.I., Jagirdar of — (Parthar Rajput).	<i>12th August</i> 21st August 1862 <i>1862</i>	<i>16th June</i> 15th December 1891 <i>1922</i>	73	14,580	50,000 <del>60,000</del>
16-3	Banka Pahari	Diwan Baldeo Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	1888 .	4th June 1915.	5	1,613	6,000
2-4	Baoni .	His Highness Azam-ul-Umara Iftikhar-ud-Daniali Inad-ul-Mulq Sahib-i-Jah, Mifta Sirdar Nawab Mohammad Mushtaqul Hassan Khan, Saldar-Jung, Nawab of — (Pathan).	7th February 1896.	28th October 1911.	121	19,734	1,55,544 <del>1,40,000</del>
12-5	Beri .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Jagirdar of — (Punwar Rajput).	20th August 1801.	8th June 1904.	32	4,621	40,473 <del>29,000</del>
13-6	Bihat .	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	16th May 1902.	28th January 1908.	16	4,786	29,360 <del>27,000</del>
7	Bihiwar .	His Highness Maharaja Sawal Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	973	111,723	3,38,000 <del>3,40,000</del>
17-8	Biina .	Diwan Hummat Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	1894 .	23rd March 1909.	8	1,451	7,167 <del>7,000</del>
5-9	Charkharl .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipaladar-ul-Mulk, Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	December 1903.	6th October 1920.	880	123,405	5,39,237 <del>5,00,000</del>
9-10	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Punwar Rajput).	29th August 1866.	4th November 1867.	1,118	166,549	5,77,000 <del>5,00,000</del>
2-11	Dalla .	His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	21st June 1886.	5th August 1907.	911	148,678	5,45,689 <del>40,00,000</del>
18-12	Dhurwal .	Diwan Jugal Parshad Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput) with two other Head Patildars.	1896 .	10th November 1910.	15	1,880	12,460 <del>10,000</del>
14-13	Garauli .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	2nd April 1883.	29th December 1883.	30	4,817	36,948 <del>27,000</del>
15-14	Gaurihar .	Rao Pirthipal Singh, Jagirdar of — (Brahman Jijhotia).	1886 .	3rd April 1904.	71	9,486	47,394 <del>47,000</del>
20-15	Jigal .	Rao Bhan Pratap Singh alias Fateh Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	18th May 1878.	8th April 1892.	20	3,042	16,531 <del>16,000</del>
21-16	Lugasi .	Diwan Bhupal Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	31st October 1916.	1st December 1917.	45	6,182	31,385 <del>24,000</del>
22-17	Nalgawan Rebal.	Kunwar Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar of — (Ahir).	1878 .	8th March 1908.	12	2,113	23,196 <del>11,000</del>
1-18	Orchha .	His Highness Saramad-I-Rajaha-I-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawal Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, C.S.I., C.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	3rd July 1854	15th March 1874.	2,079	284,948	10,00,000
4-19 K.C.I.E.	Panna .	<i>Sa</i> His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadendra Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	31st January 1894.	20th June 1902.	2,596	197,600	4,56,365 <del>7,00,000</del>
3-20	Samthar .	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Bargujar).	26th August 1864.	7th June 1896.	180	33,216	4,50,000 <del>3,50,000</del>
13-21	Sarila .	Raja Mahipal Singh, Raja of — (Bundela Rajput).	11th September 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,081	66,980 <del>60,000</del>
19-22	Tori Fatehpur.	Rao Bahadur‡ Diwan Arjun Singh, Rao of — (Bundela Rajput).	1870 .	7th February 1880.	36	6,580	29,000 <del>20,000</del>

\* These figures are approximate.  
† Personal hereditary title is "Raja."

‡ Hereditary title is "Raja."  
§ Personal title.

PAYMENTS	MILITARY FORCES.	

Pages 26—27—

Correction slip  
8/30-6-23.

Substitute for the existing entries.

Name of State or Estate.	Average annual Revenue. (5 years.)	Average annual expenditure. (5 years.)	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.	
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
2	8	9	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Orchha . . .	10,00,000	7,50,000	130	500	...	...	...	...
2. Datia . . .	16,43,689	15,07,265	68	387	39	604	...	175
3. Samthar . . .	1,50,000	1,50,000	...	...	200	300	...	...
4. Panna . . .	9,56,365	8,94,084	50	269	...	...	...	...
5. Charkhari . . .	5,39,237	5,27,690	25	231	11	355	...	...
6. Ajaigarh . . .	5,39,668	5,20,598	25	120	...	127	...	...
7. Bijawar . . .	3,38,000	2,98,000	...	...	32	133	...	...
8. Baoni . . .	1,55,599	1,42,642	5	37	...	...	...	...
9. Chhatarpur . . .	5,77,000	5,65,000	22	87	...	276	...	...
10. Sarila . . .	66,900	66,100	...	...	2	42	...	...
11. Alipura . . .	50,000	48,100	6	52	...	150	...	...
12. Beri . . .	40,473	39,750	...	...	...	62	...	...
13. Bihat . . .	29,380	25,159	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Garrauli . . .	36,948	35,935	...	...	...	24	...	...
15. Gaurihar . . .	47,384	40,937	...	...	2	30	...	...
16. Banka Pahari . . .	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Bijna . . .	7,167	6,248	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Dhurwai . . .	12,460	3,571	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Tori Fatehpur . . .	29,000	28,000	...	...	...	50	...	...
20. Jigni . . .	16,531	16,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Lugasi . . .	31,385	21,978	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Naigawan Rebai . . .	23,196	21,946	...	...	2	5	...	...

## GENERAL.

1. Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindabsani, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by *sanad*.

## AJAIGARH.

1. In 1765, Gunman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakhat Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possession by Ali Bahadur and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rs. 2 a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June 1919. The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

3. His Highness has a son named Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884.

## ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. ~~The present Chief is Raja Chhatrapati who was granted the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" on the 1st January 1877, and of Raja on the 1st January 1903. The hereditary title of the Chief is "Rao." He was created a C.S.I. on the 16th February 1887. He was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. He has one son, Kuar Harpal Singh, born in August 1882, 2 grandsons and 2 granddaughters.~~

3. ~~The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.~~

## BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Baldeo Singh, succeeded his father, Diwan Mehrban Singh on the latter's death on the 4th June 1915. This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British Jails.

2. He has a son, born in 1912.

## BAONI

1. Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

2. The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-Umra of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

3. The late Nawab, His Highness Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan Bahadur, succeeded to the *masnad* on the 2nd August 1894. On the 1st January 1903, the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Nawab's hands.

4. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mushtaqul Hassan Khan who after completing his education at the

Daly College at Indore was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura in the Karnal District of the Punjab in March 1917. The revised complementary titles of the Nawab which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India are "Azam-ul-Umara," "Iftikhar-ud-Daula," "Imad-ul-mulk," "Sahib-i-Jah," "Mihin Sirdar," "Safdar-Jung."

5. Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Darbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The late Nawab attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

7. The Nawab has no son.

#### BERI.

1. The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutiny of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 with the Maharaja of Bijawar.

2. Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons and two widows. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh was recognised by the Government of India. The minor Jagirdar was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bijawar on 12th July 1910. A son was born to him on the 27th June 1918. On the 25th May 1915, the Jagirdar was invested with full powers of administration in his Jagir.

#### BIHAT.

1. The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal): on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual *sanads* were granted.

2. The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, who is a minor (born May 1902), is completing his education at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore. He married the daughter of Kunwar Shobha Singh, maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna, in May 1918.

3. The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the village of Lohargaon.

4. (P.S. Correction slip N/70-6.23).

#### BIJAWAR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Birsing Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj, son of Chhatrasal. In 1811 a *sanad* was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe to a deed of allegiance. The title of "Maharaja Bahadur" was conceded on the 2nd October 1866, and that of "Sawai" on the 1st January 1877. Both titles are hereditary.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur is the second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh and succeeded in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Maharaja in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904.

3. Visits were exchanged between the Maharaja and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877. The Maharaja paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which His Highness was present, Maharaja Sawant Singh received the K.C.I.E. His Highness married a second wife on the 10th March 1913, the daughter of Dewan Gajraj Singh, a Jagirdar of the Datia State belonging to the family of Rao Pahar Singh of Karaiya, brother-in-law of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia. A son and heir named Jagdish Singh was born to the Maharaja on the 17th November 1915.

4. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

#### BIJNA.

1. This Jagir is divided into two shares.

2. The late Jagirdar, Dewan Mukund Singh, who was born in January 1838, succeeded his father in June 1850 and died in December 1908. He was succeeded by Dewan Himmāt Singh, the present Jagirdar. A son and heir was born to the Jagirdar on the 6th April, 1919.

### CHARKHARI.

1. The State dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatarsal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1804.

2. Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877 the hereditary title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Chief.

3. Maharaja Sir Malkhan Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Ratan Singh's widow.

4. The Government of India recognized the succession of Malkhan Singh, and the State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Prince's minority. Maharajadhiraja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, who received the title of K.C.I.E. at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. In commemoration of this memorable Durbar His Highness remitted *nazarana* which was hitherto paid to the State by Jagirdars and Muafidars on succession. Maharaja Jujhar Singh died without issue on the 4th June 1914 and was succeeded by his younger brother Diwan Ganga Singh. The present Ruler His Highness Maharajadhiraja Arimardan Singh, who was adopted from the Jigni family and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th October 1920, is a minor.<sup>7</sup> The administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Regency. Rao Bhan Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of Jigni, is the Regent.

5. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

6. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

7 (75 correction slip 2/26 1/2).

### CHHATARPUR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Kuar Sone Shah, who was a servant of the Panna Chief. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Maratha power, Kuar Sone Shah usurped a large tract of country for himself.

2. The British Government established Sone Shah in the *Raj* of Chhatarpur. A *sanad* was granted in 1806.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in November 1867. In August 1887, the Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers. In 1869 the State gave land for the Nowgong Cantonment, for which it receives yearly Rs. 249-10-3. The Maharaja has no issue. In 1894 His Highness was empowered under certain conditions to exercise criminal jurisdiction in heinous offences within his State. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness on the 3rd June 1919. *Soon was born to His Highness in August 1921.*

4. Visits were exchanged between the Maharaja and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

### DATIA.

1. Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Baroni from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1801. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1818, a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. His Highness was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877, and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. His Excellency paid

The hereditary titles of "Maharaja" and "Lokendra" were conferred on 4th August 1865 and 1st January 1877, respectively.

a visit to Datia in October 1902. Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur, who has a son named Balbhadra Singh, born on 3rd August 1907.

2. In 1879 the Maharaja entered into an agreement with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the town of Datia and to limit the outturn in certain parganas to 16,500 maunds annually. In consideration of the loss the Darbar would sustain by this agreement, it was arranged that the State should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

3. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the Betwa canal, receiving payment for the area required.

4. In 1904 the Maharaja agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees : but the old currency has not yet been wholly withdrawn. Maharaja Govind Singh was deprived of all powers in 1911 and the administration of the State was vested in the Diwan under the supervision of the Political Agent.

5. His Highness, accompanied by his Guardian, Captain J. W. H. Tyndall, and Medical Officer, Captain W. E. Brierly, went on a shooting trip to Uganda in British East Africa in November 1912 and returned therefrom at the end of April 1913.

6. In August 1914 His Highness was restored to powers under certain conditions.

7. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918.

#### DHURWAI.

1. The Jagir is divided into three shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Jugal Parshad Singh, was born in 1896 ; succeeded his father Dewan Ranjor Singh in November 1910 ; was educated in the Cantonment High School, Nowgong, from 1912 to 1916 ; married in the latter year a niece of Dewan Sheo Raj Singh, brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar, and was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. These powers were withdrawn in 1921.

#### GARAULI.

1. The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A *sanad* was given to Gopal Singh on the 24th February 1812, in the original copy of which the hereditary title of the Chief is given as "Diwan Bahadur."

2. The present Chief, Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and has a daughter (born in August 1906) and a son (born in January 1910) named Raghuraj Singh. <sup>who is reading in the Dely College</sup> The Jagirdar's eldest son, who was born in November 1902, died in July 1905. A second daughter was born to the Jagirdar on the 23rd December 1916. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

#### GAURIHAR.

1. This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Maharajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times Raja Ram rebelled against his master. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A *sanad* was granted in November 1807.

2. For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdar Rudra Singh, a former Jagirdar, received the title of "Rao Bahadur" with a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000.

3. The present Jagirdar, Prithpal Singh, succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Shamle Prasad in April 1904. He has two sons named Avadhendra Pratap Singh and Devindra Pratap Singh born in 1902 and 1907 respectively and a daughter born in 1911. <sup>✱</sup>

4. In August 1911 the Jagirdar was granted full administrative powers but these were withdrawn in December 1913 and the Jagir was placed under the supervision of the Political



Agent. The Jagirdar's powers were restored in April 1915 with certain restrictions which were withdrawn on the 1st July 1918. Certain restrictions were again laid on the administrative powers of the Jagirdar in December 1920. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

### HASHT-BHAYA JAGIRS.

1. These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon. The name of the Hasht-bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Pasai, Taraoli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari—among his eight sons. The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Pasai was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar; so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings, viz., Banka Pahari, Bijna, Dhurwai, and Tori Fatehpur.

2. In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government; but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Maharaja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family.

### JIGNI.

1. The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy; but, after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a *sanad* granted in 1810.

2. Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless.

3. The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

4. Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, the present Jagirdar, was adopted from the Charkhari family. Bhan Pratap Singh has only lately been given powers to administer his Jagir.

5. The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

6. The Jagirdar has a son by name Arimardan Singh, born in December 1903, and three daughters born in 1906, 1907 and 1916, respectively. Arimardan Singh was adopted into Charkhari and is now Maharaja of that State.

7. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, with the Maharaja of Charkhari.

### LUGASI.

1. This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

2. As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the personal title of "Rao Bahadur," a Jagir of Rs. 2,000 and a *khilat* worth Rs. 10,000.

3. The Jagirdar, Dewan Chhatrapati Singh, died on the 30th November 1917, and was succeeded by his infant son Bhupal Singh, born on the 31st October 1916.

### NAIGAWAN REBAI.

1. The family is descended from Lachhman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a *sanad* for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow Larai Dulaiya was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909. The Jagirdar had a son named Devi Karpal Singh *alias* Daulat Singh, who was born on the 21st October 1904 and died on the 27th February 1921. The Jagirdar has the title of "Kunwar."

## ORCHHA.

Orohha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Mahrattas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

2. In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

3. When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramajit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, on the 23rd December 1812.

4. The present Chief is His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1874 on the death of his brother Hamir Singh.

5. The late Maharaja rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000, which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istim-rari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

6. The titles of "Maharaja Mahindra Bahadur," "Sawai" and "Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand" are hereditary: the last two were granted by the British Government on the 24th May 1882 and 29th June 1886, respectively.

7. The eldest son of the Maharaja Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh died in December 1920, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom (Bir Singh) was born in 1898.

8. The second son of the Maharaja, Sawant Singh, was adopted by His Highness the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar and is now the Ruler of that State.

9. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902. His Highness was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905.

10. He was created a G.C.I.E. on the 23rd May 1900 and a G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1906.

11. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion Kunwars Bir Singh and Karan Singh, grandsons of His Highness, were selected to act as pages to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively.

12. A

## PANNA.

1. The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatarsal acquired much territory east of the Dhasan and founded Panna. On his death, his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A *sanad* was conferred upon Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

2. Panna is the senior *sanad* State in Bundelkhand.

3. As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Ruler, received a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000.

4. The hereditary title of "Bahadur" was conceded to the Maharaja on 2nd October 1866. In 1875 the title of "Mahindra," which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction, was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Maharaja to the British Crown.

5. Madho Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in March 1898, was deposed for his complicity in the poisoning of his uncle, Rao Raja Khuman Singh, and interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. The Government of India selected as his successor Yadvendra Singh, son of the murdered Rao Raja. Yadvendra Singh was educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer. During his minority the State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent until the 4th February 1915, on which date the Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers. He was married on the 2nd December 1912 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and has sons, the elder Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh born on the 29th May 1915 and Maharaj-Kumar Pushpendra Singh born on the 25th October 1916, and two

in May 1914 and March 1918 respectively. Her Highness the Maharani received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June 1916.

6. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

7. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921. *He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 2nd January 1922.*

#### SAMTHAR.

1. In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort; a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

2. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

3. In 1879 an agreement was made with the Raja by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Raja, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply. and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

4. In 1882 the Durbar ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

5. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja \* Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur. On the 3rd June 1915 the Maharaja was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

\* Family title "Raja."  
The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on 1st January 1898 as a personal distinction.

6. The Maharaja has one son born in May 1914 and one daughter born in April 1901.

7. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was awarded the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal on the 1st of January 1907.

8. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

#### SARILA.

1. The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Raja Chhatrasal.

2. At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand, the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by *sanad* in 1807 and the pension was resumed.

3. The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born posthumously and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898. After completing his education at the Daly College, he was married in February 1919 to the daughter of the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur district and was invested with ruling powers on the 5th November in the same year.

#### TORI FATEHPUR.

1. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Arjun Singh, was adopted from the Bijna family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

2. The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, and he was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907. He has a son named Raghuraj Singh who was born on 28th January 1895. He has also a grandson and a grand daughter.



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Indore	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	26th November 1890.	31st January 1903.	9,519	51,578 1,148,114	75,278 10,167,600
2	Bai	Jaswant Singh (Bhilala)	1890	30th January 1894.	..	..	360
3	Bilanda	Thakur Dule Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	2nd April 1897.	11th May 1917.	Included in the entry <i>supra</i> for Indore.		3,368
4	Dhaora Ganjara.	Four shareholders (Bhil)	..	..	..	..	550
5	Hirapur	Rao Jaswant Singh, Rao of — (Korku).	21st June 1891.	10th December 1900.	Included in the entry <i>supra</i> for Indore.		[ 4,000
6	Kayatha	Thakur Sheodan Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	9th June 1846.	1864	..	..	1,346
7	Men	Three shareholders (Bhil)	..	..	..	..	..
8	Naulana	Thakur Pirthi Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	1878	21st August 1884.	Included in the entry <i>supra</i> for Indore.		5,000
9	Sheogarh	Thakur Hanje t Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	..	13th December 1919.			3,548

\* These figures are approximate.

## INDORE.

1 The average yearly revenue, under all heads, for ten years previous to the famine year of 1899-1900, was about 70 lakhs Hali rupees, and subsequently about 63 lakhs.

2. Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., abdicated in January 1903, and was succeeded by his only son Tukoji Rao Holkar. After completing his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in February 1909, but owing to indifferent health was obliged to return to Indore after only a short period of training. In 1895, the Maharaja married an Indore lady by whom he has two children, viz., Prince Yeshwant Rao—his son and heir—who was born on the 6th September 1908 and the other a daughter. About the end of 1913, he contracted a second marriage with a lady named Indirabai, the daughter of a Bombay gentleman of the name of Talcherkar. His Highness visited England for the first time, while still a minor, in April 1910, accompanied by his Guardian, Mr. Clogstoun, for the purpose of recruiting his health. He returned to Indore in October of the following year. The Maharaja again visited England in April 1913 for six months for the same reason and again in April 1921. During his first visit the Maharaja attended the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George V in June 1911. Maharaja

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,31,41,065 —46,88,459	..	23,952	587	1,001	41	1,507	198	319†	19‡
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

† Transport Corps men

‡ Twenty-one guns within the limits of Indore territory twenty-one guns personal.

Tukoji Rao also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness was made Donat of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in January 1912.

3. The relations of the State with the British Government are defined by various documents notable among which is the Treaty of Mandsaur. By this Treaty the British Government undertook to protect the State, to mediate its differences with other States, and to place with the Maharaja an accredited minister of the Government. The Maharaja Holkar on his part engaged to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection.

4. The Maharaja has been granted a *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

5. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1911.

6. For services in connection with the war, His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918, and was given a personal salute of twenty-one guns on the 1st January 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhojakheri .	Rao Dalpat Singh, Rao of —	..	9th September 1912.	6	601	7,000
2	Bilaud .	Salyed Ghulam Abbas, of —	1878 .	August 1884.	1.67	317	3,000
3	Borkhera (Jaora).	Thakur Mar Singh, of —	4th February 1908.	12th March 1914.	8.4	960	13,000
4	Borkhera (Dewas).	Thakur Ram Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	14th March 1872.	1st April 1803.	2.2	307	2,500
5	Chapaner .	Thakur Bheran Singh, Thakur of — (Purawat Doria Rajput).	10th July 1883.	6th July 1807.	3.5	575	4,000
6	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Fuar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	1st January 1888.	13th October 1899.	441	77,000	7,00,000
7	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Fuar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	10th August 1817.	23rd May 1892.	417	66,998	4,94,425
8	Gudarkhera .	Thakur Mahes Singh, Thakur of — (Sadawat Doria Rajput). <i>Commandant</i>	30th March 1916 18th February 1895.	4th July 1922 8th March 1894.	10	474	14,000
9	Jaora .	Lieutenant-Colonel Major His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Sanat Jang, K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895.	568	85,978	1,00,000
10	Jawasla .	Rawat Giriraj Singh Rawat Pateh Singh, Rawat of — (Siodia Rajput).	1909 1890 .	4th August 17th November 1900; 1921.	4	512	4,852
11	Kherwasa .	Thakur Partab Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	1881 .	1887 .	6	653	11,000
12	Khofankhera	Thakur Dhul Singh, Thakur of — (Solanki Rajput).	About 1898	9th March 1907.	5	375	6,000
13	Mandawal .	Rawat Ratan Singh, Rawat of — (Parawat Doria Rajput).	6th November 1893.	2nd November 1916.	12.60	1,868	16,000
14	Panth Pip-lada.	1. Pandit Dhondu Gapal alias Nana Sahib (Deccani Brahmin). 2. Narayan Rao Janardan (Deccani Brahmin).	2nd October 1863. 1869 .	13th February 1906. 6th April 1886	.. ..	4,406	14,000
15	Patharl .	Rawat Unkar Singh, Rawat of — (Charda Rajput).	18th December 1884.	11th April 1894.	15	1,777	11,000
16	Piploda .	Thakur Mangal Singh, Thakur of — (Doria Rajput).	7th September 1893	5th November 1910.	35	9,766	95,000
17	Rattam .	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Rathor Rajput).	13th January 1880.	29th January 1893.	643	85,489	9,00,066
18	Sada Kheri (Sheogarth).	Thakur Raj Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	1807 .	8th April 1920.	60	5,217	42,000
19	Saffana .	His Highness Raja Dalip Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	20th March 1892.	14th July 1919.	279	27,165	2,80,833
20	Sarwan .	Thakur Mahendra Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	6th November 1909.	Succession not yet approved.	71	5,064	42,000
21	Shujaota .	Thakur Rup Singh, Thakur of — (Solanki Rajput).	8th August 1885.	16th May 1904.	7	367	15,000
22	Sidri .	Thakur Gardhan Singh, Thakur of — (Nima Mahajan).	1879 .	1892 .	1	338	3,000
23	Sirai .	Thakur Shambhu Singh Thakur Sarup Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	1881 1854 .	15th April 1922 1872 .	15	704	15,000
24	Sitaman .	His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	1879 .	11th May 1900.	185	26,549	3,00,006
25	Tat .	Rawat Shambhu Singh, Rawat of — (Doria Rajput).	24th April 1907.	3rd March 1917.	10	1,334	18,000
26	Unl .	The question of succession is under consideration.	24th April 1907.	..	5	641	3,000
27	Uparwara .	Thakur Krishna Singh, Thakur of — (Solanki Rajput)	1908 .	8th August 1910.	10	1,120	16,000
28	Uplat .	Thakur Bheru Singh, Thakur of — (Solanki Rajput).	27th March 1883.	29th December 1894.	65	225	3,000

\* These figures are approximate.

† This is a British estate consisting of 10½ villages held by several Thakurates. Its area is 25 square miles and population 4,483.

Average annual expenditure *	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	[Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
2,556	..	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
5,95,931	₹ 14,237	..	61	86	..	97	..	..	15
4,75,717	₹ 14,237	..	..	..	59	95	..	..	15
5,239	..	2,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
8,89,199	₹ 1,37,127	..	24	78	..	..	..	..	13
8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
11,231	..	2,837	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
₹ 14,109	..	2,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
92,165	..	15,345	..	..	15	26	..	..	Ntl.
6,61,859	84,000	..	..	..	41	67	5†	..	13‡
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
2,69,447	42,000	..	..	..	25	55	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
1,61,171	..	55,000	..	..	15	123	..	..	11
9,025	..	1,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
2,060	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	1,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
2,300	..	401 Sallm Shahl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.

\* These figures are approximate.

† Despatch riders.

‡ Local salute of 15 guns.



## DEWAS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES).

1. The founders of the State were the two brothers of the Puar (Pramar) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiawaji Rao (cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D., with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnod and Bagode, and shares in several other parganas. The Puars, who by intermarriage with Mahrattas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Mahrattas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

2. In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches become separate in all respects.

3. The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Princes of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority. The two branches each pay to the British Government R16,000 *Hali* (equal to R14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

4. In 1862 the Rulers of Dewas received *sanads* granting them the right of adoption.

*Senior Branch.*

1. Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and has a son Yuvaraj Shri Vikrama Sinha Rao Nana Sahib Maharaj, who was born on 4th April 1910.

2. The Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K.C.S.I.

4. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

*Junior Branch.*

1. The present Maharaja of Dewas, Junior Branch, is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Puar, by adoption.

2. After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, His Highness was invested with ruling powers, subject to the general financial control of the Agency, which has now been withdrawn.

3. The Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the first class on the 14th June 1912, and was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917.

5. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

## JAORA.

1. Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir-Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

2. Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements of the management of the State were made by the British Government; but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

3. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842, this arrangement was commuted for a yearly contribution of *Hali* R1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to *Hali* R1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

4. In 1862, the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Nawab received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ihtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

5. Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan was recognised. Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874, Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State, Hazrat Nur Khan, C.S.I., his father's chief adviser, remaining as Minister. In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Major in the Army in 1881, died in March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, under the title of "Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang." It is a custom in the Jaora family for each Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Nawab was "Fakhr-ud-Daula" "Saulat Jang." In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Durbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Durbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan. Yar Muhammad Khan, who died in February 1909, was the eldest son of Hazrat Nur Khan, and was closely related to the ruling family. Under his administration the State prospered, and in 1899, before Malwa was visited by famine, there was a credit balance of over six lakhs in the State. But owing to a succession of bad years and other causes the State was compelled to raise loans for famine and administrative purposes with the result that its total liabilities amounted to several lakhs of rupees. The State is, however, now totally free from debt.

6. His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions which were withdrawn in 1910. The Nawab's son and heir Sahibzada Muhammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan, who was born on 6th September 1910, died on the 23rd November 1914. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. He was made a K.C.I.E., and promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 12th December 1911. ✓

7. On the 4th July 1916, twin sons were born to His Highness the Nawab by his second wife. The elder twin has been named Osman Ali Khan and the younger Murtaza Ali Khan. Osman Ali Khan has been recognized as the heir-apparent.

#### PIPLODA.

1. The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs, who emigrated several centuries ago from Giral in Junagarh. In 1820, the settlement of this Estate was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article XII of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs138 as *tanka* on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas, and Rs115 on five villages in Gargueha from the Junior Branch. He further receives a sum of Rs1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal.

2. The settlement of 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other mediatized Chiefs but in 1844, under the authority of Sir Claude Wade, then Resident at Indore, a new engagement was entered into between the Thakur and the Nawab of Jaora, which placed the Thakur in greater dependence on the Nawab, and admitted the latter's rights to control arrangements for the suppression of crime in the Thakur's villages. This engagement was not brought to the notice of the Government of India until 1864, when, although the opinion was expressed that Sir Claude Wade should not have approved the agreement without sanction, it was resolved that, so long as no dispute should arise between parties on the subject, no interference should be made with the arrangements which had then lasted for 22 years. The Thakur of Piploda, like all other mediatized Thakurs in Malwa, refers all important criminal cases to the Political Agent.

3. On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the sayar revenues in the estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son Umaid Singh, and his grandson, Unkar Singh. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kesri Singh. Kesri Singh died on the 4th November 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Mangal Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

A son was born to Thakur Mangal Singh on the 25th April 1913, named Ratan Singh.

#### RATLAM.

1. Under the engagement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute Salim Shahi Rs4,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment for the Gwalior contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

2. The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in western Malwa and, in consequence received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Partab Singh died in 1824, was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Partab Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the mutinies, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs3,000 and the thanks of Government.

3. Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Raja and the Thakur of Sarwan.

4. Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the debts of the State which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees were paid off and, in addition to the payment of the ordinary charges of the State, six lakhs of rupees were spent on roads and other useful public works.

5. Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., stayed on as Minister till January 1881, when he retired on a pension of Rs600 per mensem. Raja Ranjit Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887.

6. The Raja of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

7. Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh.

8. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901-03. In 1911, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Army. In April 1915, he proceeded on active service to France. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 3rd June 1916.

9. Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 25th June 1909. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

10. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and the rank of Honorary Colonel in the Army; and also received the "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" from the French Government.

11. In April 1920 in recognition of the enlightened administration of the State the Government of India granted to His Highness unrestricted criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects.

12. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns, and also the title of Maharaja.

13. He has no issue.

#### SAILANA.

1. Sailana pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs12,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which State it originally formed a part. On the death of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son, Man Singh, succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son, Jai Singh, succeeded to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730. The tribute is paid to the British

Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of 12th December 1860 having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratani Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son, Takht Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The district was administered by the British Government in the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859, being then ten years of age.

3. In 1884 the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

4. Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his adoptive father in October 1895. The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with *Talwarbundi* on the occasion of the installation, but they were disallowed. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs48,000, being half the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilat*. His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Dalip Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The privileges of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on the late Chief in 1911. A son was born to His Highness Raja Dalip on 5th October 1918, named Digvijaya Singh, and a second son on 20th February 1921 and is named Hanmant Singh.

5. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

#### SITAMAU.

1. This State was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a *sanad* from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khilat* valued at Rs2,000.

2. Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867; his eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by his second cousin, Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh, of Chiklia. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*; but it was held that Sitamau, being a mediatized State of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State, a *nazarana* of half-year's net income was taken; and a *khilat* of the value of Rs8,875 was bestowed on the Raja, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*.

3. Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months.

4. With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gadi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited to rule. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine, and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana* due.

5. Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 12th December 1911 in honour of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which he was present. His Highness has three sons of whom the first, Rajkumar Raghbir Singh, was born on the 22nd February 1908, the second Govind Singh on the 10th August 1911, and the third Raghunath Singh on the 6th December 1912.

6. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

S. No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of Birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ali Rajpur	His Highness Raja Pratap Singh, C.I.F., Raja of — (Rathor Rajput)	1881 . .	17th August 1890.	836	89,364	4,21,000
2	Bakhtgarh	Thakur Rai Singh, Thakur of — (Punwar Rajput).	1892 . .	30th May 1912	66	7,876	71,000
3	Barwanl	Captain His Highness Rana Sri Ranjit Singh, C.I.F., Rana of — (Siroda Rajput)	26th December 1888.	14th December 1894.	1,178	120,150	8,07,000
4	Bharsola (Dotra)	Thakur Onkar Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput)	1886 . .	1 <sup>st</sup> July 1892.	18	3,203	22,000
5	Bharadpura	Bhumla Mulat Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala)	1893 . .	14th March 1896	32	2,405	11,000
6	Chhoti Parlihera	Bhumla Bharon Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala)	1880 . .	7th March 1904	28	2,582	11,000
7	Dhar . .	His Highness Maharaja Sir I. Jaji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., Maharaja of — (Puar Maratha)	30th September 1886.	29th July 1898.	1,783	230,333	13,26,000
8	Garhi (Bhilakhoo)	Bhumla Raghunath Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala)	1880 . .	25th February 1892	1	947	1,500
9	Jamali . .	Bhumla Hanir Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala)	1846 . .	1863	31	3,154	34,000
10	Jhabua . .	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput)	1876 . .	26th April 1895.	1,336	123,832	3,61,000
11	Jobit . .	Rana Bhini Singh, Rana of — (Rathor Rajput)	10th November 1915	23th May 1917.	140	15,560	74,000
12	Kachhi Daroda.	Thakur Beni Madho Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput)	4th October 1904	17th June 1906.	34.51	3,638	46,000
13	Kail Pori	Bhumla Sumar Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala)	13th November 1903	18th June 1900	11	2,744	10,000
14	Kathiwara .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Thakur of — (Jadaon Rajput)	1892 . .	8th June 1903	90	5,200	20,077
15	Kotilde . .	Bhumla Mohan Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala)	1886 . .	15th November 1901.	6	522	1,400
16	Mahwar . .	Rana Bakhat Singh, Rana of — (Punwar Rajput)	1871 . .	17th August 1901.	129	1,905	11,500
17	Mota Parkhera.	Bhumla Nain Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala).	7th November 1907.	4th June 1912.	51	7,258	51,400
18	Multhan . .	Thakur Bhurat Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput)	1893 . .	26th August 1901	99.21	10,061	75,000
19	Munkhera . .	Bhumla Daulat Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala)	1880 . .	26th October 1918.	00	6,840	42,368
20	Rajgarh . .	Bhumla Ratan Singh, Bhumla of — (Bhilala)	1871 . .	4th December 1900	30	850	5,000
21	Ratanmal . .	Thakur Dसरath Singh, Thakur of — (Punwar Rajput).	1894 . .	29th April 1899	31	1,790	13,000

\* These figures are approximate.

## ALI RAJPUR.

1. The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Anand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Darbar under which customs duties in Ali Rajpur were made over to Dhar in lieu of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and with a view to promote commerce with Gujerat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs 10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State over Ali Rajpur ceased.

2 In March 1862, Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by Government that the will should be set aside and that Gangadeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881 owing to the lax administration of the Diwan, and more particularly because of his interference

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3,69,000	..	10,000	..	..	23	200† 5†	..	..	11
67,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,78,000	..	..	..	..	38	323† 1†	..	..	11
24,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
10,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
13,58,800	..	..	102	228	..	340† 19†	..	..	15
3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
30,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,54,750	..	..	..	..	27	155† 86†	..	..	11
69,015	..	..	..	..	4	43†	..	..	Nil.
57,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
23,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
48,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
52,119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
27,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Raja, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Darbar. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktala were looted and Ali Rajpur itself was threatened; but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

3. Bijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Partab Singh, the present Ruler, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore.

4. The Raja was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909. In June 1915 he was granted by Sanad the criminal powers of a Sessions Judge with the reservation that sentences of death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be subject to confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by His Excellency. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The salute of the present Ruler Raja Partab Singh, C.I.E., was raised to 11 guns on the 1st January 1921.

6. The Ruler was granted the hereditary title of "Raja" on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. He was made a C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1915.

7. His Highness Raja Partab Singh married first (1900) a daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Kathiawara and secondly (1902) a daughter of the late Maharawal Chandra Singh, uncle of the present Raja of Chota Udepur in the Rewa Kantha Agency. He has a son and heir Fateh Singh, born on the 22nd August 1904, and two daughters born on the 11th November 1904, and 14th June 1911. ✕

8. In April 1921 the authority to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences and to rest the same powers in one or more qualified judges of the State were granted to the Raja and his successors.

#### BARWANI.

1. The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. Their country was originally of considerable extent; but was devastated by the Mahrattas and, at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained to them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

2. Owing to the incapacity of the Rana, the State was under British management from 1861 to 1873 and from 1880 to 1886, when full administrative authority was conceded to Rana Indrajit Singh, on the distinct understanding that the measure was tentative and that, should it fail, it would be necessary to revert to the former arrangement. Indrajit Singh died in December 1894 and was succeeded by his son, the present Rana Ranjit Singh.

3. Rana Ranjit Singh completed his studies in the Mayo College in May 1907. He passed the Post Diploma examination and was head of the College when he left. The Rana received powers of administration in January 1910. Previous to this the administration of the State was carried on by a Superintendent directly under the orders of the Political Agent. Thakur Bharat Singh, cousin of the Rana, became Superintendent in 1909. The Rana exercises criminal and civil powers in the State subject to the conditions that all heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent who ordinarily tries murder and other cases of exceptional importance in his own court, but has a discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable. The proceedings in such cases are subject to revision by the Political Agent. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General. In April 1921 authority to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences and to vest the same powers in one or more qualified judges of the State were granted to the Rana and his successors. On the investment of Rana Ranjit Singh with administrative powers Thakur Bharat Singh, cousin of the Rana who was carrying on the duties of Superintendent during the minority of the Rana, was appointed Dewan of the State. The revenue, which in 1892 was only two lakhs of rupees, now exceeds seven lakhs. Barwani has a considerable forest area which forms an increasingly valuable source of revenue for the State.

4. The Rana is entitled to be received by the Viceroy but not to be visited by him. The salute of Rana Ranjit Singh was raised from 9 to 11 guns as a personal distinction on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which the Rana was present. In April 1915 he received the Honorary rank of captain and proceeded to France to take command of an Ambulance train subscribed for by the Rulers in the Agency. He returned to India on the 8th September 1915.

5. ~~Rana Ranjit Singh has no male issue: he has a step-brother named Dasrath Singh.~~ <sup>Rana Ranjit Singh</sup> On the 1st January 1921 his personal salute of 11 guns was made permanent. His Highness married the daughter of the late Thakur Saheb of Palitana in June 1907. On the 14th May 1920, the Rana married as second Rani the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

6. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. and was granted the permanent rank of Honorary Captain in the Army. On the 1st January 1921 his personal salute of 11 guns was made permanent.

#### DEHAR.

1. In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja Holkar, and it was only rescued from extinction by the British settlement of Malwa. By the treaty of 1819, the State was taken under the protection of the British Government, and several districts which had been lost were recovered and



restored to it. The State mutinied in 1857 and was confiscated; but was subsequently restored to the late Ruler, Anand Rao Puar, who was entrusted with the administration in 1864, and died in July 1898. The present Ruler, Udaji Rao Puar, who is an adopted son of the late Maharaja, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European tutor. He was made a K.C.S.I. on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. For services in connection with the war he was made a K.B.E., on the 4th December 1917, and on the 1st January 1918, he was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction. A

2. His Highness married the eldest sister of the Sar Desai of Savantwadi in the Bombay Presidency. His Highness has no male issue but has four daughters born respectively on the 15th November 1908, the 20th February 1910, the 9th March 1911 and the 15th April 1918. He has a brother named Situramji Sahib and a nephew by name Dharyashil Rao. X

3. The Maharaja received powers to administer his State in December 1907.

4. Lord Northbrook visited Dhar in 1875. Lord Curzon visited Dhar in November 1902; Lord Hardinge visited Dhar and Mandu in November 1912 and Lord Chelmsford in August 1918. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Ruler of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right.

6. In 1904 agreements in connection with the long standing dispute between the Durbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs (Multhan, Kachhi Baroda, Dotria, and Bakhtgarh) regarding the collection of sayar revenues were arrived at. In 1920 on the settlement by the Government of India of certain appeals the suzerainty of the Dhar Durbar over the Guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias was fully recognized and the control of these Estates was handed over to the Durbar, the office of the Superintendent, Minor Estates, who had hitherto under the control of the Political Agent, Southern States, superintended such Estates as were under management, was abolished.

7. The Durbar adopted the British rupee as the sole legal tender of the State in 1894.

8. The State has abolished customs duties and inaugurated in lieu thereof town or octroi duty.

9. The Puar family, originally an off-shoot of the great Rajput clan, was one of the most distinguished in early Mahratta history. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa (circa 1725-30).

#### JHABUA.

1. Jhabua, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

2. There are some seventeen families of rank (Umraos) in the State who pay R15,000 as tribute to the Maharaja Holkar and R5,000 to their own Chief.

3. In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement, Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi R1,278. A further sum of R1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

4. The present Ruler, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua. He was granted full powers in his State in 1898. The Raja married the sister of the Raja of Sunth in May 1907, the daughter of the Thakur of Dhariawad in February 1912, and the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in March 1912. He has no male issue. The Chief was invited to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 but his attendance was excused for financial reasons.

5. The Raja's jurisdiction is limited and all cases of heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent, who tries all more important cases in his Court but has the discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

6. His Highness is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Raja was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.



7. The powers of the Raja were curtailed in 1900 but were restored to him in 1918 on condition that the approval of the Political Agent must be obtained to any change in the appointment of Dewan.

D. A.

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JOBAT.

Rana Indrajit Singh abdicated the Chiefship in 1916 and in May 1917 His Excellency the Viceroy selected Bhim Singh, the second son of the Thakur of Borjhar, to succeed to the State.

A



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gwalior	Lieutenant-General His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Ikhtidar Rafi-ush-shan Wala Shikoh Mohitshah-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat (a) Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Firdvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-maazzam-i-Rafi-ud-darja-i-Inglistan, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A. D. C., LL.D. (Cantab.), D.C.L. (Oxon), Maharaja of —, (Maharatta).	20th October 1876.	21st June 1886.	26,382 25,867	3,19,547 3,145,213	21 17,500,000
2	Khanludhaua	† Raja Khulak Singh, Raja of —, (Bundela Rajput).	26th November 1892.	1st November 1909.	68	16,675 17,582	25,000 33,480

\* These figures are approximate.

† Personal hereditary title is "Rao."

(a) The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other complimentary titles were assumed

### GWALIOR.

1. The present Ruler of Gwalior, His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia, in June 1886. His Highness was entrusted with full powers in 1894. His Highness has two wives, of whom the first belongs to the Mohite family of Satara and the second is the daughter of Baba Saheb Vithal Rao Rane Sar Desai of Sankli in Goa territory. A daughter was born to the latter on the 14th November 1914, and a son and heir on the 26th June 1916. The son has been named George Jivaji Rao and the daughter Mary Kamla.

2. His Highness was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 25th May 1895, and received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the first class on the 23rd May 1900. In September of the latter year the Maharaja, accompanied by Lieutenant Spence of the Central India Horse, proceeded on field service to China where he was attached to General Sir Alfred Gaselee's Staff.

3. His Highness was made an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor in July 1901 and was decorated with the China medal by His late Majesty in June 1902 and also received the honorary degree of LL.D., of the University of Cambridge while in England, as one of the representative Princes on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII in August 1902. His Highness also attended the Coronation Durbār at Delhi in January 1903. His Highness was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Victorian Order by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor, at Gwalior on the 2nd February 1903. In December 1905, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Gwalior. His Highness was gazetted as Honorary Colonel in the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) on the 1st

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		Gwalior State Forces IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16,000,000	..	..	..	2 295 -4,000	1,160 -2,000	1,385	1,599 4,900	1,676 -2,000†	21
25 88,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

\* These figures are approximate.

† Includes 446 Transport men.

by Maharaja Jayajio Rao Scindhia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1862

January 1906 and was granted the rank of Honorary Major-General on the 1st January 1910. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

4. His Highness was present at the Coronation in London of His Majesty King George V in June 1911 and attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December of the same year on which occasion his salute was raised to 21 guns, including 2 guns personal. Maharaja Madho Rao was made a Donat of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in January 1912. His Highness has been appointed Pro-Chancellor as well as a Patron of the Benares Hindu University.

5. For services in connection with the war, His Highness was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire on the 4th December 1917, and on the 1st January 1918 he was granted a permanent salute of 21 guns and the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the Army.  $\wedge$

6.  $\wedge$

#### KHANIADHANA.

1.  $\wedge$  Khaniadana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas, it became one of their dependents and subsequently a dependent of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

2. The present Chief is Raja Khalak Singh. He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Thakur Pahar Singh of Sania, uncle of the present Maharaja of Chhatarpur but she died in August 1914 and the Raja again married on the 30th November 1914. In January 1912 a son was born to the Raja. He was granted the title of "Raja" as a personal honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which he was present. He was invested with ruling powers in May 1914.

Serial No	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad	Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaflar-ul-Mulk-Wal Mamalik-Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of, —, (Sunni Muhammadan)	6th April 1886.	29th August 1911.	82,698	12,453,627†	H S Rs. 5,96,64,926

\* Average for five years ending 1327 Fasli (5th October 1918).

† Census 1921.

## HYDERABAD.

1. The State was founded by Mir Kamr-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Killij Khan Fath Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firuz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shahab-ud-din, Sahravardi, to Abu Bakr, the second Khalifa.

2. Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724 he had made himself virtually independent of the Mughal Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748 the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondicherry espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, Salabut Jang, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his dominions. In his wars with the Mahrattas he was unsuccessful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Mahratta power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. Nizam Ali's long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later the Nizam concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peskash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern Sarkars which had been granted to them by a *farman*, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. In 1767 the Nizam allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern Sarkars and the provision of troops by the Company was revised. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to him of the Sarkars and to a stipulation that the troops which the Company was liable by treaty to be called on to supply should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company. In 1795 Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Mahratta confederacy at Kharda and was forced to surrender territories, including the fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees. The

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
H.S Rs. 5,26,89,326	..	..	974	4,978	1,200		1,268	..	21

\* Average for five years ending 1327 Fash (5th October 1918).

prohibition against the use of the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organization by him of a force under French officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the subsidiary force and stipulating that the French troops in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tipu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed. In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horses to act with the subsidiary force in case of war. The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, occurred on the 7th August 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Mahratta war. Before the end of the year the war was concluded, and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Warda, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Scindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganized under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thence forward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Mahratta war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demands, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern Sarkars, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

3. Sikandar Jah died on the 21st May 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula, on whose accession the Resident, under instructions from the Governor-General withdrew from all interference in the internal administration of the State.

By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Darbar. The financial embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long been causes of complaint, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved to demand territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853 the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

4. Nasir-ud-Daula died on the 11th March 1857 and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob under the leadership of a fanatical mauvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and the subsidiary force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demands for accounts of the assigned districts. In 1862 an adoption *sanad* was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

5. Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the late Nizam, succeeded his father Afzal-ud-Daula on the 26th February 1869. During his minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umra, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On the 5th February 1884 the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed Minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jali, who, on his resignation in 1893, was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umra. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the Peshkar Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Sultanat, of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed Minister. In 1893, the Nizam established a Legislative Council. The Council was to consist of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge of the High Court, the Inspector General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Financial Secretary. In 1894 Act I of 1301 *Fasli* received the Nizam's sanction recognizing the right of the people to share in the work of framing laws and to representation. In 1900 this Regulation was re-enacted with certain modifications as Act III of 1309 *Fasli*, and is still in force. The Council at present consists of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 11 are official, 7 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The President of the Executive Council is also the President of the Legislative Council. The Assistant Minister, whose department is concerned with a bill before the Council, is Vice-President for the time being. Of the 11 official members the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments, are ex-officio members. Of the 7 non-official members 2 are elected by the Jagirdars and landowners, 2 by the pleaders of the High Court and the remaining 3 are nominated from among the residents of the State of whom one must be nominated from the Paigah Ilaka.

6. On the 6th February 1885 the late Nizam was appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India. In 1903 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath at the Delhi Durbar of that year, and in 1910 he was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

7. Owing to various causes the administration of Berar under the treaty of 1860 had given rise, especially during the Nizam's minority, to controversial correspondence and it was also recognised that the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local force was an anachronism. On the 5th November 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province which has since been attached to the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the Artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. The Nizam on the other hand, agreed to reduce his costly and ineffective establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to 12,000.

Not only has this reduction been effected but in 1912 His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government decided further to reduce these troops by 800 men, a decision which has also been given effect to.

8. On the 28th September 1908, the portion of the City and of the Residency Bazaars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused and it is estimated that about 18,000 houses were washed away and there was considerable loss of life and property. A sum of over two lakhs of rupees was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and various persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the disaster.

9. His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan died on the 29th August 1911 after a brief illness. His eldest son Mir Usman Ali Khan succeeded him and was officially installed as Nizam on the 1st September 1911 by the Resident Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir) A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E. A special visit of congratulation was paid by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) during the following month.

10. The present Nizam has two half brothers who were born in 1907. Their names are Mir Ahmed Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Salabat Jah) and Mir Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Basalat Jah). He was married on the 19th April 1906 to Azim-un-Nisa Begam, his second cousin once removed. She is styled the Padsha Begum Saheba. Twenty-four sons have been born of whom <sup>ten</sup> eleven survive. The name of the heir-apparent, who was born on the 21st February 1907, is Mir Himayat Ali Khan (Azam Jah) and the second son is Mir Shujaat Ali Khan (Muazzam Jah). These are the only two sons of the Padsha Begum Saheba who is generally recognised as the principal wife.

11. The following honours and distinctions have been conferred by the British Government on His Exalted Highness the Nizam :—

1. G.C.S.I., 12th December 1911.
2. Honorary Colonel, 27th December 1912.
3. Honorary Colonel, 20th Deccan Horse, 28th December 1912.
4. G.B.E., 4th December 1917.
5. Honorary Lieutenant-General, 1st January 1918.
6. Title of "Exalted Highness" and "Faithful Ally of the British Government" by an autograph letter from the King, 1st January 1918.

12. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, with most of the principal nobles and officials of the State, attended the Coronation Darbar held by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers also proceeded to Delhi where they took part in the Review. In 1915 His Exalted Highness paid a private visit to Simla and was the guest of His Excellency Lord Hardinge at Viceregal Lodge. In 1918 His Exalted Highness visited Delhi on the invitation of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford.

13. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. had been conferred in 1910, resigned his appointment as Minister in December 1912 and was succeeded by Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur, who in turn vacated the post on the 2nd December 1914 when His Exalted Highness himself assumed the duties of Minister. On the 21st November 1919 a Council was formed under the style of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council," Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., ex-member of the Imperial Executive Council, being appointed President. On the 1st March 1921 Sir Ali Imam received from the Nizam the title of Nawab Moid-ul-Mulk and is now styled Nawab Moid-ul-Mulk Sir Ali Imam. On the 9th May 1921 an extraordinary *Jarida* was issued by His Exalted Highness ordering the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the Administration of his Dominions.

14. His Exalted Highness the Nizam contributed Rs. 1,53,00,000 towards the maintenance from September 1914 to December 1918 of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th Deccan Horse on active service. He also subscribed Rs. 5,34,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the war amounting to £225,800. The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs. 1,64,00,000 to the War Loans.

15. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad :—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge (twice) and Chelmsford.

16. A



Serial No	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jammu and Kashmir.	Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D., Maharaja of —, (Dogra Rajput).	14th July 1830.	12th September 1885.	80,000	3,322,030	<del>1,27,00,260</del> <del>1,22,20,445</del> 14,95,717
2	Poonch	<del>Lieutenant</del> Raja Sukh Deo Singh, Raja of —, (Dogra Rajput).	October, 1901	10th September 1918	1,714	350,570*	<del>11,02,885</del> 12,24,938
3	Hunza	Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K.C.I.E., Raja of —.	September 1867.	15th September 1892.	6,848	12,277*	31,470†
4	Nagar	<del>Sir Shah</del> Raja Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Raja of —.	1871	11th June 1905.	1,245	11,188*	20,745†

\* Included in figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

† These are chiefly in kind.

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

1. Up to the 14th century Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the

Brief history of Kashmir.

Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Bühler in 1877,

and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Muhammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Mughal Emperors; the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalimar, Nishat, Achabal, and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

2. Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of

Brief history of Jammu.

Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the

quarrel for the succession gave the Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand nephews of Ranjit Deo by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyan Singh and

Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.								Salute of Chiefs in guns.
			1ST LINE TROOPS.		1ST LINE RESERVE TROOPS.]		AUXILIARY SERVICES.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<del>60,000</del> 1,45,06,545 1,71,05,249	Five Kashmir shawls.	..	238.	<del>240</del> 3,488 4,765	201 245	2129 2,187	..	<del>510</del> 373.	..	..	21
<del>16,62,57</del> 8,80,817 12,20,885	..	Rs. 233	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 30	250	..
39,900†	..	Kashmir 16 tolas 5 masha gold Chinese 42 tolas gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000†	..	Kashmir 17 tolas 1 masha gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Includes two mountain batteries.

† Includes one mountain Battery.

‡ These are chiefly in kind.

that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as fiefs. Suchet Singh and Dhyan Singh were killed about 1843. The latter had three sons, Hira Singh, Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

3. In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikh; and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor-General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of our frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. It was recognised that the transfer of these two provinces to Gulab Singh would materially weaken the Sikh power, secure the war indemnity, and form a pleasing recompense to Golab Singh, whom the British wished to reward for his conduct and services. Hence a separate treaty embodying the arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on the 16th March 1846; from which date the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political entity commences. The treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts, which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. This settlement constituted

the so-called "Sale of Kashmir," which is so often the subject of criticism and regret. It is true that had Kashmir not been separated from the Punjab by this treaty, it would have fallen into our hands with the latter province on the conclusion of the second Sikh War. But that war with its results could not be foreseen in 1846; and the object at the time was to set up a Sikh Government at Lahore and leave the Punjab to its own native rulers. At the same time, as a possible check on Sikh aspirations, it was considered a wise measure to establish on their flank a power independent of them and inclined to the British; and this consideration was a strong factor in bringing about the settlement with Gulab Singh. Not till two years after it was entered into did those events, at the time unforeseen, occur, which are now brought forward, with the facile wisdom which follows the event, as reasons for not entering into the engagement. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

4. Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Gulab Singh in 1846. Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other *ilagas* to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. In 1884 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two Mians, as they were then styled, the title of "Raja" and certain other concessions. The Rajas were,

*Vide Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. XI, 4th edition.*

as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or R700 in cash annually, and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of R700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892. In 1859 the bitter animosity which existed between Jowahir Singh and his uncle Gulab Singh reached such a crisis that the British Government interfered, and approved an arrangement whereby Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. Jowahir Singh died without issue in 1860.

5. Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ranbir Singh. The change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the Great Famine of 1877-79. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads; but failing adoption the succession passes under the *Dastur-ul-amal* or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

6. Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, leaving three sons—Pratap Singh, Ram Singh, who died in 1899, and Amar Singh, who died in March 1909. The eldest is the present Ruler—His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D. He was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896 a Lieutenant-General in 1916 and created G.C.S.I. in 1892, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.B.E. in 1918. For his services in connection with the War, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1918 and on the 1st January 1921 he was granted a permanent salute of 21 guns. His Highness attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 30th November 1904, but died on the 14th July 1905.

7. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of the Maharaja as President, his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service, up to August 1905, when the Council was abolished and its administrative powers transferred to the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. The council was guided by the advice of the Resident in all matters of importance. On 5th March 1921 at a Durbar held in Jammu full powers of administration were restored to His Highness.

8. On the outbreak of the great European War in 1914, the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops were materially increased. Each of the two battalions mobilized for overseas

service was brought up to a strength of 1,070, a strong depôt was established and an extra battalion of infantry was created. The Kashmir Imperial Service Troops fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm commendation from General Officers Commanding. In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir Troops also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One Regiment of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier and a Mountain Battery to North East Persia. The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan in 1919 by guarding some of the northern passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and by the despatch of 3½ Companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there. The Imperial Service Troops also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) expeditions and rendered very valuable service on each occasion.  $\wedge$

9. Since the accession of the present Maharaja, the State has undergone considerable changes for the better ; some of these being (a) the extension of the railway system to Jammu (Tawi) ; (b) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel ; (c) the adoption of a regular account system under the control of a British officer in the capacity of Accountant-General ; (d) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency ; (e) the introduction of an improved revenue system under the direction of a British officer holding the appointment of Settlement Commissioner ; (f) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration ; (g) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph systems ; (h) the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu ; (i) the introduction of Irrigation works ; (j) the construction of hydro-electric installations at Jammu and at Mahora on the Jhelum river ; (k) the construction of a dredging fleet, and (l) the establishment of silk factories at Srinagar and Jammu. Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made, but the cost involved has hitherto led to the abandonment of the project.

10. The financial condition of the State is now very prosperous, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to over 184 lakhs in 1920-21, while the trade with British India has greatly increased. The actual revenue for 1919-20 was Rs. 75,74,005.  
 $\begin{matrix} 184 & 26 & 22 \\ 1920-21 & 1919-20 & 1918-19 \end{matrix}$

11. The most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The present Raja Sukh Deo Singh's connection with the Jammu family is shown below. The Jagir has a revenue of over 12 lakhs.\*  
 $\begin{matrix} 12 & 21 & 22 \\ 1920-21 & 1919-20 & 1918-19 \end{matrix}$

12. Raja Sir Hari Singh, K.C.I.E., A.D.C., nephew of the Maharaja and heir apparent of the State is Commander-in-Chief of the State army.  $\wedge$

## POONCH.

1. The ancient name of Poonch was "Parnotsa." The Kashmiris always speak of Poonch as "Prnuts."

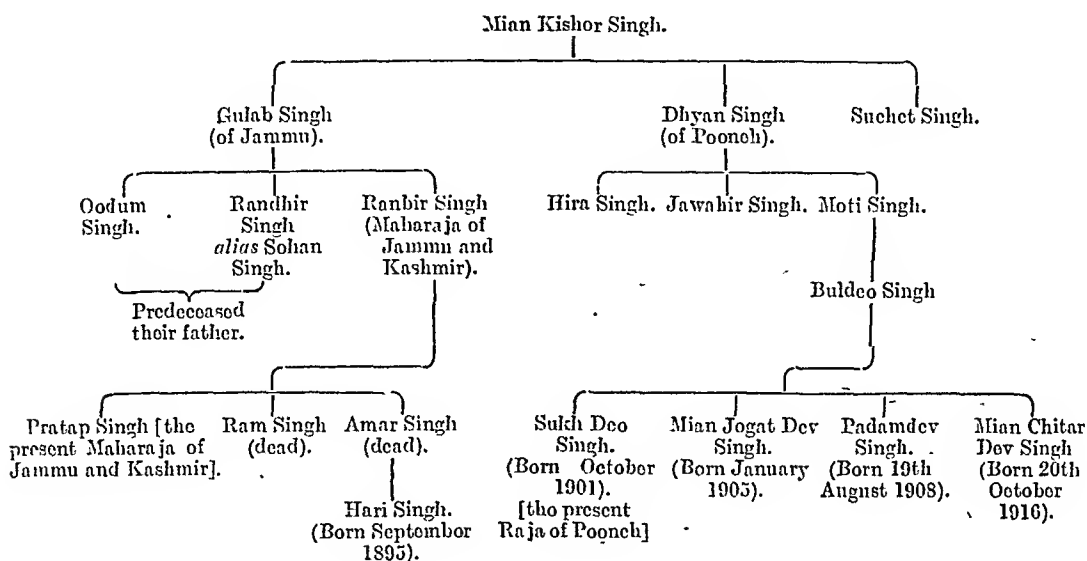
2. The Raja of Poonch is the most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom he is related by descent from a common ancestor, Kishor Singh, a Dogra Rajput, as shown in the genealogical tree at the end of this narrative.

3. The early history of the Poonch Ilaga has been given above. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by the late Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E., who was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909. For services in connection with the war, the Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918, and was granted the honorary rank of Major in the Army in April 1916 as a reward for assistance given to Government in connection with recruiting for the Indian Army. He was succeeded on his death in September 1918 by the present Chief, Raja Sukh Deo Singh.

4. As indicated below the Raja of Poonch holds his jagir from the Maharaja whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual *nazar* of Rs 233.  $\wedge$  His rights have in no respect been mediated by the Government of India ; but Government have of late years required the Resident in Kashmir to exercise a general supervision over the administration of Poonch, and a settlement of the Jagir has been completed. In November 1906, the Government of India gave their consent to the adoption by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the second son of the late Raja Sir Baldeo Singh merely for religious purposes and on the distinct understanding that the adoption would not interfere with the right of succession of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh and his son Raja Sir Hari Singh to the *gadi* of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

5. There is a flourishing market in the Poonch Ilaga. A good six-foot road for pack transport has been constructed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum ; and a similar road to

Rawalpindi. with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Pattan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg, Toshi Maidan, and Jhelum. ।



## HUNZA AND NAGAR.

1. Hunza and Nagar are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagar off from Baltistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagar come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and, in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) while the people of Nagar are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagar and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States, but in 1877 the Nagar Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1866, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagar and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart), visited Hunza, the Thim of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagar ruler to remove the Nagar portion of the garrison, which was furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States.

4. In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Thim of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot and in August of the same year Chalt, were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

5. On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

6. The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagar threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

7. In November 1891, the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagar and

Hunza were occupied. Thum<sup>a</sup> Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar<sup>1</sup>, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his eldest son. Uzr Khan, at once submitted. Thum<sup>a</sup> Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagar was deported to Kashmir, where he is still a State prisoner. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagar levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Thum<sup>a</sup> of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese envoys, who attended the Durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Thum<sup>a</sup> Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagar, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads, approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs.4,000 each were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being granted by the Government of India, and the other half being paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

9. In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operation for the relief of the British garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Thum<sup>a</sup> Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja<sup>Shah</sup> (Sikandar Khan of Nagar<sup>1</sup>) attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire. The former was made a K.C.I.E. on the 4th June 1921.

11. In 1904, Thum<sup>a</sup> Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son<sup>Shah</sup>, Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Thum of Nagar in June 1905 by the Political Agent. The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, has been permitted to continue to keep up an exchange of presents with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it, ~~but these settlers were lately forcibly ejected by the Chinese. In April 1914 a party of Hunza men was again despatched by the Mir to Raskam. They recommenced cultivation and it has been carried on yearly ever since.~~ Since 1896 the local Chinese authorities have permitted the Hunza Chief to take a small tribute from the graziers, who resort in summer to the Taghdumbash Pamir.

12. Both Hunza and Nagar are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay a tribute of nominal value. ~~Both furnish a quota of scouts for the defence of the frontier, and these receive pay from the Kashmir State, while they are armed with M. L. E. rifles presented by the Government of India.~~ The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. The son and the heir of the Chief of Hunza is Muhammad Ghazan Khan <sup>aged 25 years, while the Chief of Nagar's heir is Muhammad Ali Khan, aged 28 years.</sup>

On the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday in June 1921, Mir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza, was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. <

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mysore	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of—, (Kshatriya).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1897-1895.	29,461 <sup>156</sup>	859,35 <sup>156</sup> 15,976,660	Rs. 22,51,000 3,00,12,400

\* These figures are approximate.

### MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399 when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734—1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship ; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831 and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. The lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with certain adjacent villages, were assigned by the Maharaja to the British Government, who on their part restored the island of Seringapatam to His Highness.

3. The present Ruler, Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the eldest son of the late ruler and was born on the 4th June 1884. He was invested with full administrative powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 8th August 1902, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Maharaja was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. On the 4th December 1917 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the war. His Highness is assisted by a Council styled 'the Council of His Highness the Maharaja' consisting of the Dewan and two or more Members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council is composed of the Dewan (Sirdar Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.), who is the President, and three members, Messrs A. R. Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (now on leave)\* P. Raghavendra Rao and Mir Hamza Hussain. In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heir-presumptive is His Highness's brother Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja, to whom a son and heir was born on 18th July 1919. The child is named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar. The Yuvaraja is now in his 34th year,

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Transport Corps	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 3,18,72 <del>3,11,82,000</del>	Rs. 35,00,000	..	* 548 449	* 2199 196 <del>2,188</del>	..	..	590 616	†	21

\* (Rs. carried in slip) † 663 men, 116 ponies, 573 bullocks, 43 mules, 302 iron carts, and 8 Ambulance carts  
\* Mysore Horse 416. His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard 132

having been born on the 5th June 1888. He proceeded on a tour to Europe and Great Britain in March 1913, spent about six months on his travels and returned to Mysore early in October 1913. On the 1st January 1918, the title of His Highness was conferred on the Yuvaraja as a personal distinction for services in connection with the war. His Highness the Yuvaraja proceeded again on a tour to Europe and Great Britain for about six months in 1920.

4. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913.

5. Of the eight districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is the principal district for unirrigated crops; it is also pre-eminently the cotton district. Sugarcane abounds in Kolar and Hassan. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry trees for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

6. The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

7. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the output for 1918-19 being Rs. 256 lakhs. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Darbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of Falls of the Cauvery at Sivasamudrum for the



generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields, and the same power is used to generate electric light in Mysore and Bangalore and to operate mills in both the places.

8. An institution peculiar to the Mysore State is the Representative Assembly of raiyats, pleaders and merchants, which meets twice in a year at the Capital for a few days the first session taking place during the Dasserah. The members are elected and represent certain specified areas. As a means of enabling leading *patels* and others to approach the Ruler at the Dasserah for the purpose of paying their respects and representing grievances and requirements, and as affording the Maharaja an opportunity for explaining what has been done and what is proposed, the Representative Assembly is a useful institution. In 1915 the privilege of discussing the State Budget was accorded to the members of this Assembly. A Legislative Council was established in June 1907 for making Laws and Regulations for the State, four seats on which have been thrown open to candidates recommended by the Representative Assembly. Provision has been made for the discussion of the Budget and the asking of questions in this Council which has been enlarged and now consists of 30 members instead of 21.

9. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881. The country is traversed by 664 miles of railway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under construction or consideration. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention, and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, which, large and small, number no less than 39,000. Departments of Agricultural Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology, and Geology, Railway, and Industry and Commerce have been formed; while Archaeology and Epigraphy receive due attention. There are 184 medical institutions in the Province affording gratuitous medical relief to the Public besides a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, an eye infirmary, three maternity hospitals and an isolation hospital. A special Department of Public Health has been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State. Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being ~~11,209 with 339,969 pupils of whom 58,664 are girls.~~ <sup>9,898 with 324,358 pupils of whom 55,398 are girls</sup> All education below the High School grade is imparted free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service. The finances of the state are in a sound condition. There are two Sandalwood oil factories, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore worked under State management. For promoting the development of industries in a more rapid manner and providing adequate financial assistance to private industrialists, two new funds were constituted called the "Industrial Investment Fund" and the "Industrial Development Fund." The Durbar are carrying out a scheme for the working of the Iron Ore deposits in the State. In July 1920, the State raised a public loan for a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs with a view to finance the several productive works now in progress. A Regulation for the levy of Income-Tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

10. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Laneers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the war. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the war and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.†	Population of State.†	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amb . .	Nawab* Sir Khanizaman Khan,† K.C.I.E., Nawab of—, (Muhammadan).	1873 . .	5th January 1907.	170	21,897	Rs. 81,800
2	Chitral .	His Highness Melitar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of—.	1878 . .	3rd March 1895.	4,000	80,000	80,000
3	Dit . .	Badshah Khan, Nawab of— . .	..	December 1904.	3,000	250,000	3,50,000
4	Phulera .	Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, (Muhammadan).	1879 . .	28th February 1897.	34	4,130	Not known

\* These figures are approximate.

† Conferred on 2nd January 1911.  
 „ „ 4th June 1921.

### AMB STATE.

1. Nawab Sir Khani Zaman Khan, K.O.I.E., the present Chief of Amb, is head of the Hindwal division of the Tanavali Tribe. He was born in 1873, and has the following sons:—

1. Mohammad Farid Khan—born on 16th June 1898, from a Tanavali wife.
2. Aurangzeb Khan—born on 19th April 1910, from a Pathan wife.
3. Haider Zaman Khan—born on 12th May 1917, from a Bajhal Tanavali wife.

The status of his territory called Feudal Tanaval with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest and the Nawab occupies an especially unique position for he is an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal Chief as regards Feudal Tanaval, and a British subject as regards his tenure of a large Jagir and of certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

2. The tract called Feudal Tanaval, containing an area of about 170 square miles and a population (Census 1911) of 20,212 or the hereditary jagir, is in British territory, but is administered by the Chief; there has been no settlement of the revenue and our courts do not interfere in civil or criminal matters except to take cognizance of offences punishable under Sections 121 to 130, Indian Penal Code, or those defined in Sections 301 to 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The Nawab also enjoys the revenues of forty-two villages comprising what is known as the Kulai and Badnahak Ilagnas of the Haripur Tahsil. This is a perpetual jagir assessed at the recent settlement at Rs. 11,778; the Chief also realises a large revenue from tolls on trade, especially on timber floating down the Indus. In January 1919 the hereditary title of Nawab was granted to the Chief and his successors (subject to loyalty and good conduct) in virtue of their position as Chiefs of the Amb State. At the same time the Nawab was granted an annual allowance of Rs. 15,000.

3. On the death of the late Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan in 1907, a question arose as to the provision to be made for the brothers of the present Chief.

4. Eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Munshehra tahsil and the village of Shergarh, and with an estimated annual income of upwards

Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. Not known.	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Entirely irregular, armed with 1,000 Government Martini Henry Rifles, some small bore sporting rifles, 4 breach loading mountain guns (local make) and muzzle loading guns not enumerated.		..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	Receives an allowance from the Government of India.	..			..	..	..	..	11 (personal).
..	Ditto.	..			..	..	..	..	Nil.
Not known	..	..			..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

of 14,000 rupees, was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance and certain villages in the Dhani tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the late Nawab by a third wife. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further, in the event of trouble arising in trans-Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors, as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras.

5. The Nawab received his title of K.C.I.E. in June 1921 in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Black Mountain disturbances of 1920 when he placed an armed contingent of irregulars at the disposal of Government and used his undoubted influence across the border to bring the Tribesmen to terms.

6. The Nawab maintains an Arms' factory at Amb where breach loading Mountain guns (screw pattern), rifles and ammunition are made by hand. The guns project a 7 lb. solid shell (locally turned) about 3,000 yards with fair precision. A large quantity of Martini Henry ammunition is turned out.

7. The present Chief suffers from severe gout which for long periods confines him to an invalid's couch.

8. The relations between him and the Khan of Phulera are far from cordial.

#### CHITRAL.

1. The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara district in the Punjab. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct,

and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar as he is locally styled.

2. In 1876 Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

3. At the time of his accession Aman-ul-Mulk only ruled over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the sway of the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892 his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit.

4. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, rulers\* succeeded each other in rapid succession, the country being in a state of constant disturbance, which culminated in March 1895 in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jandol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

\* Note—They were—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.

2. Sher Afzal, ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk, killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

5. On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was provisionally installed as Mehtar over the Kator† districts *minus* the Narsat Ilagua, which is now included in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Native infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of a mountain battery. It was, however, reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Native infantry.

6. The present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was permitted to visit India during the cold weather of 1904-05, and again in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar.

7. There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

8. One hundred and eight Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai pass, and are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these levies, there is a Corps, of Chitrali Scouts, numbering 989 men. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

9. At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests. A Geological Survey of the country at the expense of the Government of India commenced in 1921.

10. In September 1907, the Mehtar paid an informal visit, for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

11. The Mehtar had the honour of attending His Majesty the King Emperor's Darbar at Delhi in 1911 and received the medal.

12. He receives a subsidy of rupees twenty thousand per annum, twelve thousand of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain.

13. The Mehtar has the following legitimate issue by a daughter of Pahlwan, late Mehtar of Yasin :—

(1) Nasir-ul-Mulk, born in 1898.

(2) Mazafar-ul-Mulk, born in October 1901.

(3) Hisam-ul-Mulk, born in September 1902.

(4) Khadev-ul-Mulk, born in 1904.

14. The Mehtar married the daughter of the late Sharif Khan, Nawab of Dir, and sister of the present Nawab, in 1913, from whom he has had two sons, Khushwakht-ul-Mulk and Khushamad-ul-Mulk.

15. In 1914 the administration of Khushwakt districts, which since 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had been controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to the Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announcement was made by the Political Agent at a Durbar in Chitral on 19th May 1914.

At the end of 1916 an agitation was started by some of the people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule, but it was entirely factious and was very soon put down.

16. ~~The three eldest sons of the Mehtar were educated at the Islamia College, Peshawar.~~

17. On the outbreak of the War in Europe the Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers of personal service and of the whole resources of his State to the Empire, but fortunately during 1915 all was quiet in and round Chitral State, so there was no need to call upon him.

The relations between the Mehtar and the Nawab of Dir, which had been strained for some time, improved considerably towards the end of the year. The Mehtar was made a K.C.I.E. in January 1919.

18. In May 1918 the Chief Commissioner visited Chitral.

19. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Chitral Scouts and Bodyguard co-operated with the moveable column from Drosh in an attack on a body of Afghan Regulars and tribesmen who had occupied Arandu in Chitral limits. The action was most successful, the intruders being dispersed, and the Afghan fort of Birkot being taken. Four guns were captured besides other arms and ammunition. On the withdrawal of the force the Afghans again occupied Arandu with regular troops, and are still in possession. For his services in this connection the Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness, with a salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the State.

20. His Highness maintains a force of about 2,500 men, called the Bodyguard, for whom he has been lent 2,000 rifles by the Government of India. They are called up for training by companies, and have attained a good standard of efficiency.

21. *h*

#### DIR.

1. The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Paında Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

2. The late Chief, Muhammad Sharif Khan, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length in 1890 driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandol, and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in the succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

3. In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Low's column, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali Pretender, Sher Afzal.

4. At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdara to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required, to arrange to protect the telegraph on any occasions when it might be put up, etc. In return for these services he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 and a present of 400 rifles with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowari range; this responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowari Pass.

5. In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the Upper Swat right bank tribes, which had till then been practically independent. In October 1898, he came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandol valley. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries.

6. The engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with Government were on the whole satisfactorily carried out. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897 the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat valley, took no part, and when the Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral road, he was repulsed by Dir forces under Abdulla Khan of Robat.

7. In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

8. In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdara. The Khan Khel jirga of Thana had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons, which were fermented, to a great extent, by his wife. The Nawab's eldest son, Aurangzeb Khan (generally known as Badshah Khan), was recognised as Khan of Dir and after a struggle with his brother Mian Guljan, succeeded in establishing himself. The latter was assigned Mundah and Shiringal instead of the third share of Dir which he claimed under his father's will. Since this time, disputes between the Nawab and his younger brother on the one side, and with the Khans of Jandul on the other, leading sometimes to hostilities, have been of constant occurrence. The large income the Nawab derives from the forests of the Panjkora Kohistan, however, up till the middle of 1913, enabled him to hold his own, and in addition to subjugate (in 1911) the tribes of Upper Swat on the right bank of the river, which till then had been struggling to maintain their independence.

9. The Nawab has up to date carried out his agreement with Government, but as regards the internal affairs of the State he has not been altogether happy. Attempts at rebellion have been numerous. In July 1913, a rising headed by Miangul Jan (known also as the Khan of Munda), the riverain Khans of Sind and the Akhundzadas of Khal, aided by the Khan of Barwa and other petty Khans of Jandul, caused the Nawab to fly to Chitral, and for two months the younger brother was ruler of Dir. By means of lavish promises to the tribes, however, and with the assistance of the Khan of Khar and a mixed force consisting principally of Utman Khel, the Nawab succeeded in regaining his position in Dir. For a time his power was somewhat diminished, but not for long. In June 1914 Miangul Jan died, being treacherously shot by one of his own servants. The responsibility for the instigation of the crime has not been fixed but the result has been that through the loss of their leader the faction opposing the Nawab have for the time being become incapable of resistance. After the death of Miangul Jan there was peace in Dir till the end of the year. In December the Nawab became very ill and his death was expected by many, but early in 1915 he recovered. In March 1915 the Upper-Swat clans on the right bank of the Swat river combined under the leadership of a Mullah known as the Sandaki Mullah and defeated the forces of the Nawab, after which they declared themselves independent of him and persuaded Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana to come and be their King. Their wish also to annex the Adinzai tract of the Dir State very nearly embroiled them at the outset with Government, but fortunately they drew back in time. Muhammad Isa Khan, half-brother of the Nawab who had been Subedar-Major, Dir Levies, fled in March to Jandul to take the place of the late Miangul Jan as leader of the party opposed to the Nawab. An abortive attempt at invasion of Maidan was made by the Khan of Barwa who was driven back.

10. An arrangement was made with Badshah Khan at the time of his accession, the main object of which was the maintenance of the open road to Chitral. There were also clauses designed to arrest the disafforestation of the Panjkora Kohistan. It may here be remarked that the policing of the Chitral road is in practice carried out by the Dir Levies, a force maintained and paid by Government.

11. The title of Nawab was conferred on Badshah Khan in 1908. In 1911, the Nawab had the honour of attending the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi.

The following is a list showing relationship of the Nawab's next-of-kin (male):—

- (1) Shahjahan Khan, son, born in 1897.
- (2) Alamzeb Khan, son, born in 1901.
- (3) Muhammad Isa Khan, half brother, born in 1885.
- (4) Sultan Muhammad, half brother, born in 1896.
- (5) Muhammad Shah Alam Khan, half brother, born in 1902.

12. In August and September 1915 persistent attacks were made by the clans of Bajaur on the posts of the Dir Levies, and these with the help of the Nawab were at first driven off, but eventually the posts of Panjkora, Sodo and Serai were evacuated, and were subsequently burnt by the enemy after the Levies had left.

13. Throughout the year the Nawab exerted himself successfully to curb the activities of the Mullahs in his State who wished to join those of the surrounding tribes.

14. Towards the end of the year there was a serious rebellion on the part of certain Khans in Sind against the Nawab, and they called in the Khans of Barwa and Khar to aid them. The Nawab, however, proved himself equal to the emergency and completely asserted his authority throughout his State. Adinzai and the rest of the clans of Lower Swat on the right bank, however, passed into the power of Saiyad Abdul Jabbar Shah during the disturbance. The Nawab reconquered them in April 1916, but was defeated in Nikpi Khel country in an effort to subdue the Upper Swat clans and his efforts throughout 1916 and 1917 to subdue the country further up the river than Shamazai were unavailing.

15. The relations between the Nawab, and the Mehtar of Chitral, which had been strained for some time, considerably improved towards the end of the year.

16. In the first half of 1916 the Nawab made strenuous efforts to reconquer Swat, and defeated the Swatis in battle at the end of April; in May, however, he was himself defeated, and at the end of June had established his hold on the right bank as far as Shamozaï country but no further.

17. In 1917 Abdul Matin Khan, eldest son of the late Umra Khan of Jandol, came from Kabul with some of his brothers to try to regain his patrimony. He began by helping the Nawab in recovering Jandol, which the latter then added to the Dir State. Abdul Matin Khan was disappointed, however, at not being put in possession of Barwa and, leaving the Nawab, went to Bajaur.

18. In June 1918 the title of Nawab, which the present Chief had held as a personal one, was made permanent to him and his successors, subject to loyalty and good service, and his subsidy was raised from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 50,000 a year, with effect from June 1st, 1918. Shahjahan Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, was at the same time recognised as Heir-Apparent, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him.

19. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Nawab remained loyal to his connection with Government, and prevented any outbreak on the part of his tribesmen. His services in resisting Afghan intrigue were rewarded by a grant of Rs. 1,00,000.

20. While attempting to extend his authority in Swat, the Nawab suffered a very severe defeat in August, 1919, losing some 500 men killed, and a large number of rifles. As the result of this action all the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river passed from his control.

21. Throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the Nawab's efforts were directed to the reconquest of his lost territories. But he had no success and in December, 1920, again suffered a defeat at the hands of the Miangul of Swat.

## PHULERA.

### MADAT KHAN, THE FIRST CHIEF.

1. The history of the State of Phulera calls for little remark. It is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the Western border of the Manshera Tahsil and comprises some 142 small villages and hamlets the boundaries of which are defined in Regulation No. 2 of 1900. The Administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his feudal territory known as Feudal Tanawal.

2. The present Chief, Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, was born in 1879. He has the following sons, all from a Tanawali wife:—

1. Abdul Latif—born 12th December 1907.
2. Abdul Hamid—born 20th July 1909.
3. Abdul Ghafur—born 5th October 1914.
4. Abdul Sattar—born 18th August 1916.

His uncles Muhammad Umar Khan, Muhammad Akbar Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Haider Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan and other male relatives hold Guzaras in the shape of villages within the estate and have gradually become independent of the Chief. The state gives little trouble to the District Authorities.

3. The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour, the Nawab of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors and the late Settlement Officer of the District doubted whether the Khan's own share of the profits came to more than 4,000 or 5,000 rupees a year. But early in 1912, orders were issued abolishing the feudal tenure under which the Guzara Khors held their lands and substituting the payment of revenue to the Khan. This not only increases his income but also strengthens his almost extinct authority over his tenants.



4. The relations of the two Chiefs to each other are not specifically defined in the Regulation, though in the schedule defining the boundaries the estates of the Khan of Phulera are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb. But while historically Phulera is a dependency of the Amb State, yet, as Painsa Khan delegated all his powers over its residents and lands to Madat Khan, the first grantee, its subordination has from the first been purely nominal and for all practical purposes it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour.

In the census of 1921 the population of this State is given as 4,136.



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Casta of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bahawalpur.	<i>Lieutenant</i> His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab, Sadq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, Nawab of, —, —.	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	15,000	781,191	Rs. 42,37,504 41,23,528
2	Bilaspur (Kahlur).	Major His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Rannal —, (Rajput).	7th January 1873.	3rd February 1889.	448	98,000	3,25,821 2,87,600
3	Chamba.	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Raja of, —, (Rajput).	10th October 1890.	23rd September 1919.	3,216	141,867	4,53,236 4,32,500.
4	Faridkot.	His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Bans, Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, —, (Barar Jat Sikh). Raja.	28th January 1915.	23rd December 1918.	642	150,661	15,40,511 12,41,500
5	Jind.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglisla, Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Raubir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of, —, (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	1,259	308,183	25,22,021 25,00,000
6	Kapurthala.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglisla, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of, —, (Akhwalia Sikh).	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	630	284,275	35,00,000 30,00,000
7	Koharu.	† Captain Nawab Afz-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Nawab of, —, (Afghan).	27th December 1885.	20th April 1920.	222	20,621	1,09,223 93,633
8	Maler Kotla.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Nawab of, —, (Sherwani Pathan).	10th September 1861.	23rd August 1908.	167	80,322	14,98,027 13,23,000.
9	Mandi.	His Highness Raja Jogindar Sen, Bahadur, Raja of, —, (Chandra Bansi Rajput).	1904.	28th April 1913.	1,200	185,048	9,03,027 6,85,000.
10	Nabha.	His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akdat Palwand, Daulat-i-Inglisla, Barar Bans Sarimur, Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Rindaman Singh Malvendra Bahadur, Maharaja of, —, (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	1883.	25th December 1911.	928	263,394	22,29,281 19,99,562
11	Patiala.	Major-General His Highness* Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglisla, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Uma Maharaja-dhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Sir Bhupinder Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.R.E., Maharaja of, —, (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	5,412	1,499,739	1,15,38,389 91,23,651
12	Sirmur (Nahan).	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of, —, (Rajput).	August 1888.	22nd July 1911.	1,198	140,448	6,00,000
13	Suket.	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of, —, (Rajput).	1894.	13th October 1919.	420	51,328	3,18,709 2,50,000

\* Of last 5 years ending the 31st March 1922.

† Title of "Raja" conferred on the 15th April 1846 of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on the 12th July 1858; and of "Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 1st January 1870.

‡ The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglisla" being sanctioned on 14th January 1863; the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on the 24th May 1881. The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

§ The title of "Raja" was conferred in 1849 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglisla" being sanctioned on the 6th March 1863. The use of the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" in reference to the Prince's position in Oudh, was sanctioned on the 12th March 1861. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

|| The local authorities have been authorized to address the Nawab as Fakir-ud-Daula.

¶ The title of "Farzand-i-Arjumand Akdat Palwand" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858; the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglisla" being sanctioned on the 14th January 1860. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

\*\* The title of "Farzand-i-Khas" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, and the words "Daulat-i-Inglisla" were added on the 14th January 1860.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 39,80,827 <del>28,00,000</del>	..	..	77	..	..	..	196†	372	17
3,20,000 —	8,000	(Nazrana)	9	109	..	..	..	..	11
4,40,000 <del>4,00,000</del>	2,225	..	33	286	..	..	..	..	11
12,15,949 <del>0,00,000</del>	..	..	40	83	..	..	..	479	11
25,24,227 <del>22,00,000</del>	..	..	194	538	..	..	..	818	15‡
35,00,000 <del>21,67,000</del>	1,31,000	..	56	320	..	..	..	1,600	15§
1,08,000 <del>672,866</del>	..	..	6	33	..	..	..	..	9
10,93,506 <del>6,60,000</del>	..	..	104	273	..	..	..	619	111]
9,72,039 <del>1,80,000</del>	1,00,000	..	9	152	..	..	..	..	11
19,24,768	..	..	139	161	..	..	..	566	13**
1,10,14,898 <del>194,00,000</del>	..	..	453	1,416	..	..	605	1,212	19††
6,00,000 <del>18,20,724</del>	..	..	25	230	..	..	..	356‡‡	11
3,15,000 <del>1,17,000</del>	11,000	..	13	25	..	..	..	..	11

\* These figures are approximate.

† Camel Escort.

‡ 13 permanent guns plus two personal. 15 guns permanent local.

§ Two guns personal.

|| Sappers and Miners.

] The salute of 11 guns was made permanent on the 1st January 1917.

\*\* 15 permanent local.

†† 17 permanent guns plus two personal. 10 guns permanent local.

‡‡ Sappers.

## BAHAWALPUR.

1. The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the prophet, and emigrated *via* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan, brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833 in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by the late Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V. Abbassi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. In November 1906 he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on the 26th July 1907. With effect from April 1909, the number of members of the Council was reduced to four. The young Chief was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., acted as guardian to His Highness from 1st December 1911. In March 1913 the Nawab went to England for the benefit of his health with Mr. C. H. Atkins, I.C.S., and two State officials and returned to the State in January 1914 to celebrate his birthday. He again left for England in March for the hot weather of 1914, and returned about the middle of December 1914. His Highness is receiving his education in the Aitchison College. <sup>^</sup>

3. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed under the Bahawalpur Agency.

4. The State maintains, for Imperial Service, a mounted escort and a Camel Transport Corps and besides this it has 13 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Nawab also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914 the Darbar offered all their troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Imperial Service Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt; later the other half was sent to Basra. The Darbar have contributed generously to War Funds.

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

6. The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

## BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

1. Bilaspur, the capital is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar. The Rulers of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south-west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands Cis-Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-

operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Sir Bijie Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., succeeded his father, Raja Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished, but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02 and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were, after considerable demur, accepted by the Raja, who subsequently, however, repudiated his acceptance, and refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. In May 1908 the Raja was permitted to return to his State under certain prescribed conditions. The post of Wazir which according to the prescribed conditions the Raja was required to maintain, was, with the approval of Government, abolished in 1917 and a Council was established to carry on the administration under the presidency of M. Hardayal Singh, B.A. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State. The services of Sir Bijie Chand in connection with the war were recognised by the conferment of a K.C.I.E. on the 4th June 1917 and on the 6th August 1918 he was appointed an Honorary Captain, and attached to the 41st Dogras, for his recruiting services. His Highness was promoted to the rank of honorary Major on the 1st January 1921. Settlement operations commenced by Mian Amar Singh, the Manager, have been completed.

3. The land revenue of the State has been assessed with the approval of Government at Rs. 1,70,000. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. Tikka Anand Chand, born on the 26th January 1913, is the heir-apparent.

The Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes; and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

#### CHAMBA.

1. The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A *sanad* conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 the misconduct of Raja Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government, and he abdicated in consequence in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of Lahore, and ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab. It now pays Rs. 2,225 annually as tribute to the British Government.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed, with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously, he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex-Raja*. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, who was an able administrator, was decorated with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1901, and in January 1906, the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 His late Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was promoted to be

Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Raja Ram Singh. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment, for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by a British officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which, however, the project is in suspense, a Hydro-Electric scheme and the construction of Water Works for the Capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archaeological Surveyor, has arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Ram Singh, was born on the 10th October 1890 and at an Installation Darbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor at Chamba on the 24th April 1920, a public announcement was made that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor had recognised His Highness' succession to his late father. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Powney Thompson, C.B.E., has been engaged by the Raja as his adviser, and Mian Kesri Singh has been appointed as Wazir. A

4. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. A visit was paid to Chamba by Lord Curzon in September 1900.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

#### FARIDKOT.

1. The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh war the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur, was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters, such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. This step was necessary as his previous conduct had not been such as to inspire any confidence in his personal capacity to conduct the administration without such assistance. In November 1904, however, the Chief, took the management of affairs into his own hands. After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906. During his minority the administration of the State was conducted from February 1906 to May 1914 by a Council of Regency, and then by a Superintendent till November 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Darbar's offer of their Imperial Service Sappers was accepted. They were sent to British East Africa where they rendered valuable services up to February 1918 when they returned to the State after an absence of a little over 3 years. The Darbar also subscribed liberally and patriotically to the various War Funds. For his services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij Indar Singh as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918, and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Major. He died on the 23rd December 1918 of pneumonia following an attack of influenza and was succeeded by his son Har Indar Singh.

3. As the present Prince Raja Har Indar Singh, is a minor, the administration was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of a President and four members up to February 1911 when it was replaced by a Council of Administration consisting of four members—three local officials and a lent revenue officer.

4. The sister of the late Maharaja Brij Indar Singh was married in March 1913 to the Maharaja of Bharatpur. The present Prince's younger brother was born on the 22nd February 1916.

5. The revised revenue settlement of the State was completed in 1910.

6. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency.

7. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

8. Raja Balbir Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illness from attending. Maharaja Brij Indar Singh attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

### JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Mahrattas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Raja died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Prince who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised to 13 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G.C.S.I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with power in November 1899. But he was required for a time, in exercising his powers, to follow the advice which the Political Officer thought it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Maler Kotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. The construction of the Jind-Panipat Railway, financed partly by the Jind Durbar which was commenced during the year 1913-14 was completed and opened.

3. The State furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. His Highness's offer of 2 lakhs towards the expenses of the war was accepted. In addition he has contributed largely to War Funds and given generous assistance towards every movement for alleviating distress caused by the war. His Imperial Service Regiment, which was utilised during the war, returned to the State after 3½ years' active Service in East Africa, having rendered excellent



service and gained several distinctions. The State troops rendered valuable assistance during the Punjab disturbances of April 1911 and also on the Afghan front.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1916. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903, Lord Minto in 1906 and Lord Chelmsford in 1919. His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, when the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. For services in connection with the war the permanent salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of 'Rajendra Bahadur' was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. At the same time His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and granted a personal salute of 15 guns. A permanent local salute was granted on the 1st January 1921.

5. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December, 1912.

### KAPURTHALA.

1. The Kapurthala Princes belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Sardar Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual *nazarana* of Rs. 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption *sanad* and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala is within the political charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur. It ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the *interim* by an officer of the Punjab Commission. The administration is now conducted under the general supervision of the Maharaja by a Council appointed in the latter part of 1901. Mr. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., who as Chief Minister ably assisted the Maharaja in the administration of the State for five years, reverted to British Service early in 1915. The Maharaja visited Europe and America during the summer of 1893. In the summer of 1897 he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. He also paid visits to the Tsar of Russia at Petrograd and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899 on account of ill-health. In 1900 he paid a visit to the Paris Exhibition. In 1903, acting under medical advice, he made a voyage to Japan returning to the State in February 1904. Since March 1905, when he proceeded to England to arrange for the education of his sons, His Highness has visited Europe every summer excepting in 1909 and 1911. The last visit he paid to Europe was in 1921. The heir-apparent Tikka Paramjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), and the second son Kanwar Amarjit Singh (born 1893) have both been educated in England. The Maharaja's other two sons Kanwar Mahajit Singh (born 1893) and Kanwar Karamjit Singh (born 1896) are also receiving their education in England. His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

3. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The State Imperial Service Troops were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years, during which they greatly distinguished themselves. The Maharaja very generously contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service

for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps. His Highness' offer of 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,76,248 incurred by the Darbar on the Imperial Service Troops above the peace expenditure.

4. At the Imperial Coronation Darbar, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I. and granted the title of Maharaja. The salute of 11 guns of the Maharaja was raised to 13 guns permanent and 2 personal on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war and a permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921. His Highness was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. ✓

### LOHARU.

1. Loharu is a small State within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the <sup>Agent to the Government</sup> Commissioner. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a *sanad* conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon district yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000, per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the grand-father of the present Nawab, by Earl Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E. succeeded to the State in 1884. He was appointed an additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. He was from October 1889 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State from 1893 to December 1902. During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother Sahibzada Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in January 1914. In order to pay off the debts of the State a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained by Government from the Mamdote Estate and the control of the income of the Loharu State was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The personal salute granted to the Nawab in January 1903 was made permanent on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. At his own request Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was permitted to abdicate in April 1920. He was allowed to retain his title after abdication and also his salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the present Ruler, is the eldest son of Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan the ex-Nawab. He was formally installed at a Durbar held by the Commissioner of Ambala at Loharu on the 20th April 1920. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon the Nawab in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of <sup>Captain</sup> Major. ✓

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan the ex-Nawab was amongst the Rulers of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but he was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Order held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the State Entry in December 1912. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

## MALER KOTLA.

1. The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor, Shaikh Sadr-ud-din, received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received a training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908.

3. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.O.I.E., succeeded his father, and was formerly installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909. The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the ceremonial connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. On the outbreak of the War the Nawab offered his Imperial Service Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I., on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Sahibzada Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1904, is the heir-apparent.

4. The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

5. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

6. The Revenue Settlement of the State was completed during the year 1912-13.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

8. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency.

9. The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was granted an interview with Lord Minto at Simla in 1906, and in the same year His Excellency paid a visit to his State. Lord Chelmsford also visited the State in 1919.

## MANDI.

1. The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Raja separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Durbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Raja were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was

granted a *sanad* recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum, <sup>and</sup> he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State, and ~~death sentences were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jullundur.~~ Mandi is within the political charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab, the Rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank.

2. Raja Bijie Sen, who died on the 10th December 1902, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851, when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866. Shortly after his investiture, however, the administration of Mandi fell into the greatest confusion, and a serious warning was conveyed to the Raja from the Viceroy. In 1872 it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official, and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. The Raja was of an amiable disposition and liked by his subjects, but he was not a man of strong character, and his health was poor. In the latter years of Bijie Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request.

3. Kanwar Bhawani Singh, an illegitimate son of Raja Bijie Sen, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died without legitimate male issue, succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st October 1903. It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of Government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State, and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905, His Highness was formally invested with full powers. Intrigues within the State culminated in a serious disturbance in May 1909 which necessitated the despatch of troops from Simla to Mandi. Order was quickly restored by this show of force. Subsequently Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as Wazir. The former has since left the State. Raja Bhawani Sen was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 and died in February 1912 without leaving any heir, natural or adopted. The present Chief, the late Raja's nearest male relative, Mian Jogindar Singh, a minor, was selected to succeed to the *gadi*, and was installed as Raja Jogindar Sen by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th April 1913. During the minority of His Highness the State is being administered by Government. The post of Superintendent of the State has been held successively by Messrs. A. L. Gordon Walker, I.C.S. and H. W. Emerson, I.C.S. in conjunction with that of Settlement Officer and by the late Mr. J. R. C. Parsons, I.C.S. It is at present held by Pandit Maharaja Kishan, M.B.E., a Tahsildar. He is assisted in the administration of the State by an Advisory Council. The management of the State quarries was taken over by the Durbar in 1915. The land revenue and forest settlements were concluded in 1917-18.

4. The young Raja is <sup>having completed his education</sup> being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and <sup>married the only</sup> Mr. Parker Gilmore is his tutor. <sup>daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February 1923.</sup>

5. The Ruler of the State is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

#### NABHA.

1. Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson, Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the parganah of Amloh. He added many villages to the possessions inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gadi*, was succeeded in 1840

by his son Devindar Singh. During the First Sikh War he was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Devindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He was a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He gave repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and proved himself an energetic and able ruler. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at Delhi in January 1903 and was also at the same time appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. He was invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and was present at Delhi, but owing to the illness which ended in his death on the 25th December 1911 was unable to do more than attend his private reception by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction on the day of the Durbar. The Nabha Princes at one time claimed precedence over the other Phulkian houses on account of their descent from the eldest branch of the family; but the present Ruler of Nabha belongs to a younger branch than the Maharaja of Jind. Nabha formerly ranked above Jind, but precedence was given to the latter in the Durbar of 1860 although the two Princes were considered equal in dignity and regarded with equal favour.

Punjab Government Letter No. 1507, dated 9th October 1880.

Government of India Telegram of 28th October 1880.

Demi-official Letter, dated 7th August 1884, from the Foreign Secretary to Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Nabha ranks fourth among the Indian States in the Punjab. The Maharaja of Jind is given precedence over Nabha on public occasions. But to this rule there is one exception. A return visit by the Viceroy is paid to Nabha before the return visit to Jind. The reason for this curious anomaly will be apparent by reference to the marginally noted correspondence.

2. Tikka Ripudaman Singh went to England in April 1910 on account of ill-health. He was in France at the time of the death of his father Colonel Sir Hira Singh and returned to the State in January 1912. He was formally installed as Ruler of the State by the Political Agent in a Darbar held at Nabha on the 20th December 1912. He was present at the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. Maharaja Ripudaman Singh's offer of his Imperial Service troops and of pecuniary assistance in connection with the War with Germany in 1914 could not be accepted in the first instance for political reasons. But all these offers were accepted at the end of the year 1917. The Maharaja made handsome contributions to unofficial War Funds of different kinds and also gave a donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the Defence of London.

3. The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed on the Tiah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. *State*

4. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the present Maharaja at his capital in October 1890. The State was also visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903, by Lord Minto in 1906 and by Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

5. The late Maharaja Colonel Sir Hira Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

6. The permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns on the 1st January 1921. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. A son and heir was born to His Highness on 21st September 1919.

#### PATIALA.

1. Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the *chaudrayat* or office of Revenue Collector

of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office ; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Prince in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1862 who ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajindra Singh, G.C.S.I. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809 ; it ranks first amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., succeeded to the *gadi*, on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Prince was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College from October 1904 to February 1908, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three Members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State. The Maharaja was, on the 3rd November 1910, formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, when he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. In 1917 the Maharaja and his successors were exempted from presenting *nazars* at Viceregal Darbars. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh placed his individual services and all the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. The active assistance rendered by His Highness and the Darbar in connection with the war was in every way worthy of the high traditions of the State. The services of the Rajindar Lancers were utilised at the front. The Maharaja himself was permitted to proceed to the front, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, but owing to illness had to return from Aden. For services in connection with the war His Highness received, on the 1st January 1918, the G.B.E. and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of Indian States. He was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry ; and while in Europe he was also the recipient of certain Foreign Orders. His Highness proceeded on service during the Afghan War in 1919 as special service officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett, and remained on duty till an armistice was asked for by the Amir. He was created a G.C.S.I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on the 1st January 1921.

3. A son and heir (who has not yet been named) was born to His Highness on the 7th January 1913.

4. Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C.I.E., in 1901 were completed in 1909. The *panchayat* system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

5. The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1897. The State's Imperial Service Troops were employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and during the Punjab disturbances of April



1911, valuable assistance was rendered by the State troops on railway lines and on the Afghan front.

6. His Excellency the Marquis of Landsdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, from Lord Minto in 1906 and from Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

8. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November, 1905.

7. A

### SIRMUR (NAHAN).

1. Sirmur or Nahan ranks sixth among the Indian States in the Punjab, the ruler of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A. D. 1095. The affix "Singh" to the names of the members of this family becomes "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Prince—"Parkash" signifying in Sanskrit "Came to light." The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Parkash, the eldest son of the Raja, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility. The political charge of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 1896.

2. The late Ruler, His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father, His Highness Raja Sir Shamsher Parkash, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The latter rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The late Raja was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901 and was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was also invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906 as a personal mark of distinction. He died at Mussoorie on the 4th July 1911.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, the succession being subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division. He was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th October 1911. He was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. The Raja was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Raja on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He was invested (in 1919) with unrestricted powers to pass sentences of death upon his State Subjects, as a personal mark of distinction for his life only, and, on the 1st January 1921, he received the K.C.I.E. in further recognition of his services during the War. A son and heir (Tika Rajindra Singh) was born to His Highness on the 10th January 1913.

4. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 the offer by the State of their Imperial Service Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional work in Mesopotamia, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture. The Maharaja and his relations made liberal contributions, towards the various War Funds.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash at his capital in the autumn of 1885. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

5. His Highness the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905. He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

### SUKET.

1. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rajas are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the Mandi Raja separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1816 the Suket Raja, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the

hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Ruler in his territories by the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen, who was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* shortly after the deposition of his father, Rudra Sen, in 1879. He was invested with full powers in 1884. He was a man of some shrewdness of character, but of an obstinate disposition, and the tendency towards misgovernment and oppression exhibited by his father reappeared in the son. The Punjab Government was many times compelled to interfere authoritatively in Suket affairs and in 1892 certain rules were laid down defining the relations between the Raja and the State ryots. The Raja's choice of a Wazir was, at the same time, made subject to the approval of the Commissioner, Jullundur, who is the Political Officer of the State. Affairs in Suket became quieter, but it was decided in May 1902 that in consequence of the Raja's general attitude and the not altogether satisfactory condition of affairs in his State, a closer supervision should be exercised over the affairs of Suket. In order to give effect to this decision, the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu was employed for a time as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. The restriction imposed upon the Raja in regard to the appointment of a Wazir was at the same time removed on the condition that the Raja himself would be held responsible for any mismanagement. During 1906 trouble arose in the State through the quarrels of the Raja with his discontented officials. Enquiries were made by the Commissioner which disclosed a state of affairs very discreditable to the Raja. The Raja was warned by the Lieutenant-Governor to mend his methods. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th October 1908. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 Raja Sir Bhim Sen offered his own services and all the resources of his State. The Durbar contributed Rs30,000 to the War Fund, and for a time paid a sum of Rs12,000 per annum towards the expenses of the War. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhim Sen received the K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died of double pneumonia on the 12th October 1919.

3. The present Ruler Raja Lachhman Sen, who was born in 1894, succeeded his brother. His succession was recognised by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the announcement of recognition and confirmation was made by the Lieutenant-Governor at an Installation Durbar held at Suket on the 30th March 1920.

4. The late Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921)	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dujana	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan, Bahadur, Mustakill-i-Jang, C.I.E., C.B.E., Nawab of —, (Afghan).	3rd November 1884.	21st June 1908.	100	25,833	Rs. 77,171
2	Kalsia	Raja Ravisher Singh, Raja of —, (Sikh).	30th October 1902	25th July 1908.	168	57,371	2,70,000
3	Pataudi	Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Afghan)	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	52	18,097	1,01,100

\* Of last 5 years ending 30th June 1910.

## DUJANA.

1. The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted Lord Lake against Sindhia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mehrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908.

2. The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan, Bahadur, C.B.E., succeeded on the death of Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, who died childless in 1908. His eldest son Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, having died on the 24th July 1917, his second son, Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, born on the 20th November 1912, is now the heir-apparent. The Nawab attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Chief placed all the resources of his state at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of his war services.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

## KALSIA.

1. The founder of the Kalsia family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 1,24,934	50 Sowars on require- ment.	..	21	88	..	..	..	..	Nil
2,40,000	..	..	5	71			..	..	Nil.
93,600	..	..	5	42	.		..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

of Chalaundhi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Princes and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which were allowed to maintain their independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a *sanad* in 1862, securing to him, and his successors, the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886 and died in July 1908. Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Chief, Raja Ravisher Singh, succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During the Raja's minority the State is being managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan. The Council is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and paid a visit to Europe in 1921. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. They have also contributed handsomely to War Funds and for the purchase of ambulance cars. The settlement the State was completed during the year 1915.

3. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief on the 1st January 1916. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Chief, Sardar Ranjit Singh, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

## PATAUDI.

1. Pataudi is a small State within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi *ilaka* in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898, when Nawab Muntaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Muntaz Hussain's lifetime it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remained under Government control until the finances had been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these powers in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them, and the State was placed under management. In 1911 the Nawab was permitted to exercise full powers subject to certain restrictions. He died on the 31st May 1913 and was succeeded by Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The installation of the Nawab was performed by the Commissioner of Ambala at Pataudi on the 16th October 1913. Full powers of administration with certain exceptions, were granted to the Nawab in 1916. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died of pneumonia at Delhi on the night of the 29th November 1917. He was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan who is a minor. During the minority the State is being administered by a Council consisting of two members. Settlement operations were completed and the final assessment was announced in 1909. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the late Nawab offered his own personal services and the resources of the State. He contributed liberally to the War Funds.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, and was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912.



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baghal	Raja Bikram Singh, Raja of, —, (Puar Rajput).	10th March 1892	11th April 1904.	124	25,499	Rs. 78,000
2	Baghat	Rana Durga Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	15th September 1901.	30th December 1911.	36	9,505	87,700
3	Balson	Rana Atar Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	1868 . .	1st March 1920.	51	6,137	18,700
4	Bashahr	Raja Padam Singh, Raja of, —, (Rajput).	1873 . .	5th August 1914	3,820	90,366	2,32,000
5	Biraj	Rana Birpal, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	19th April 1906	9th May 1913	96	14,263	54,000
6	Bija	Tikur Puran Chand, of, —, (Rajput).	27th December 1896	20th June 1905.	4	943	9,300
7	Darkoti	Rana Raghunath Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	1888 . .	24th September 1918	8	610	1,000
8	Dhuni	Rana Dillip Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	6th November 1883.	4th January 1920.	26	4,786	32,000
9	Jubbil	Rana Bhagat Chand, Raja of, —, (Rajput).	1888 . .	20th April 1910	288	25,752	5,57,000
10	Koonthul	Raja Haimendar Sen, Raja of, —, (Rajput).	21st January 1905.	2nd February 1916.	116	47,453	1,26,000
11	Kothar	Rana Jagjit Chand, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	17th April 1887.	10th April 1896.	20	3,841	23,000
12	Kunthrasan	Rana Vidyadhar Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	1895 . .	24th August 1914	90	12,227	50,800
13	Kunthar	Thakur Hardeo Singh, Thakur of, —, (Rajput).	26th August 1898	7th October 1905	80	1,045	0,290
14	Malloz	Thakur Durga Chand, Thakur of, —, (Rajput).	5th April 1893.	17th September 1902	43	8,206	50,000
15	Mingit	Rana Sheo Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	1888 . .	15th February 1920	12	1,103	1,270
16	Nalaguri (Hunur)	† Raja Jogindra Singh, Raja of, —, (Rajput).	1870 . .	18th September 1911.	256	46,868	1,78,000
17	Singri	‡ Rani Hira Singh, of, —, (Rajput).	24th February 1851.	30th September 1876	16	3,212	7,700
18	Taroch	Thakur Surat Singh, Thakur of, —, (Rajput).	4th July 1887.	14th July 1902	67	4,210	56,000

\* Of last 5 years ending 30th June 1919.

† The title of Raja was conferred on the 10th January 1860

‡ The title of Rani was conferred in July 1887 as a hereditary distinction.

### BAGHAL.

1. Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a *sanad* granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishan Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks fifth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

2. The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikka Bikram Singh, who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State pending the investiture of the Raja with full powers was carried on by a Manager appointed by Government up till 1921. In that year the post of Manager was replaced by a Wazir and the Raja was granted enlarged powers of administration, on certain conditions. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government. Mian Surender Singh, born on 14th March 1909, is the heir-apparent.

### BAGHAT.

1. Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the

Average annual expenditure *	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES						Salute in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs								
*	3,600	.						.	Nil
*						32			Nil.
*	1 080			..					Nil.
*	3,945								9‡
*	2,440								Nil.
*	124					..			Nil
*									Nil
*	720†								Nil
*	2,520								Nil.
*					..			.	Nil
*	1,000				..	.	.	.	Nil.
*	2 000			.	..		.	.	Nil
*	180			.	..	.		..	Nil
*	1,440				..	.		.	Nil
*	72	.					..	..	Nil
*	5,000			..	5	43	.	.	Nil
*				.	..		.	.	Nil
*	288			.	.	.		.	Nil

\* These figures are approximate

† Half tribute remitted for life

‡ Personal.

Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha War, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored the State to Bij Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh, was installed as Rana at the age of two. Baghat ranks seventh among Simla Hill States.

2. The late Rana Dalip Singh was made a C.I.E., in 1895-1896. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and died shortly after his return to the State. His son Durga Singh the present Chief was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913 and during his minority the administration of the State was conducted by his uncle the late Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh. In September 1919, the young Chief, who completed his education at the Aitchison College, was granted the powers of a Manager of the State with a trained Accountant to assist him.

3. The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of the War in 1914.

## BALSAN.

1. Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha Invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated the 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open Durbar with a valuable *khillat*. He was succeeded by Bhup Singh, who died in 1884, aged 64. From 1884 to March 1920 Bir Singh, the Great Grandson of Jograj Singh was Chief. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. Balsan ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

2. The present Rana Atar Singh, who for long had managed the State affairs, succeeded on the death of his brother the late Rana Bir Singh on the 1st March 1920. A

## BASHAHR.

1. The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803 to 1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a *sanad* to Rajah Mohindar Singh, grand father by adoption of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keontal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru or Kotgarh, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Kaneti and Darkoti are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The *régime* of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son Raghunath Singh born in 1868 was placed in administrative charge of the State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898 and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration but Government interfered and an official Lala Mangat Ram was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. In 1911 an officer of the Punjab Commission was appointed Manager.

3. Raja Shamsher Singh had no legitimate son but adopted K. Surendra Shah, brother of the late Raja of Tehri Garhwal in 1907. The adoption which was recognised by Government was subsequently cancelled and Surendra Shah was expelled from the State in consequence of his complicity in an attempt to murder the Forest Officer Mr. Gibson. Shortly before his death which occurred on the 4th August 1914 Raja Shamsher Singh was permitted to adopt Mian Padam Singh. His succession to the State of Bashahr was confirmed and he was duly installed as Raja by the Superintendent, Hill States, at Rampur on November 13th, 1914. The settlement of the Rohru Tahsil was taken in hand during the year 1912 and was completed by the Manager, Mr. Emerson, I.C.S. The new assessment has been well received. Mr. Mitchell, I.C.S., succeeded Mr. Emerson and acted as Manager from 1914 to the 30th November 1917 from which latter date the Raja assumed full powers subject to certain minor reservations. For services in connection with the War a personal salute of 9 guns was granted to Raja Padam Singh on the 4th October 1918.

4. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur.

5. Tikka Devindar Singh, born in 1905, is the heir-apparent. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

## BHAJJJ.

1. Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medi-

cial virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818 and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by the *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks ninth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

2. Rana Durga Singh succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 and died on the 8th May 1913. Tikka Birpal, born on the 19th April 1906, has been recognised as Rana in place of his late father. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The administration of the State is in the hands of a Council of four members. The Rana was formally installed on the 22nd February 1918.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered the resources of his State.

4. A

#### DHAMI.

1. The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghorî invaded India in the 12th Century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *sanad* dated the 4th September 1815. This *sanad* was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Hira Singh who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1913 and received the remission of half his tribute for his general good administration. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He died in January 1920.

2. Rana Dalip Singh, the present Chief, succeeded on the death of his father, and the installation ceremony was performed by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 16th April 1920. During his minority a Council has been appointed to carry on the administration.

#### JUBBAL.

1. Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Moira on the 18th November 1815. Jubbal ranks sixth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

2. The late Chief, Rana Gyan Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State, which for a short time after this was disturbed by the intrigues of Kanwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was after the death of the Wazir conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his half brother Bhagat Chand were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bhagat Chand succeeded the late Rana Gyan Chand. The title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1918, and it was decided that, in accordance with past precedent, this higher title entitled the State to take precedence, in future, above Hill Ranas. Jubbal therefore now ranks above the Rana of Baghat. The Raja was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. Tikka Digbijaya Chand, born on the 5th April 1913, is the heir-apparent. The Raja has two other sons born on the 31st July 1914 and the 19th November 1915.

4. A revision of the revenue settlement which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907. The management of the Forests was made over to the Rana in 1915.

5. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered his own and his brother's personal services; he also contributed liberally to the War Funds.

#### KEONTHAL.

1. The Keonthal State ranks fourth amongst the Simla Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput, and the family suffix is Sen. Koti Theog,



Madhan, Ghond, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services.

2. Raja Balbir Sen, who died in 1901, was succeeded by his son Raja Bijc Sen. The management of the State was entrusted to him on June 1902 on certain conditions, and, owing to the indebtedness of the State it was found necessary to appoint a financial adviser. On the death of Raja Bijc Sen in February 1916 his son, Tika Hamendar Singh, the present Chief, succeeded him. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. During his minority the administration is being carried on by a Manager appointed by Government. Two daughters of the late Raja Bijc Sen were married in February 1916 to His Highness the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal and the youngest daughter to the Tikwa of Vizianagram. The settlement of the State undertaken in 1912 was completed during 1915.

3. The late Raja Bijc Sen was present at the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war he offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

#### KUMHARSAIN.

1. The founder of this State, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr, but after the Gurkha War a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British, but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks eighth among the Simla Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tikka Vidyadhar Singh.

3. The present Chief Rana Vidyadhar Singh was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him.

#### MAILOG.

1. The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhowana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815 and, on their expulsion by the British, a *sanad*, dated the 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the *sanad* was granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

2. Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction. He was a good administrator, and had the interest of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, was recognised as the successor to the *gadi* with the title of Thakur. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a Manager was appointed. During his minority the Chief was educated at the Aitchison College, on leaving which in 1918 he was trained in the administration and invested with full powers early in 1921. Mailog ranks tenth among the Simla Hill States.

## NALAGARH (HINDUR).

1. The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Saran Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a *sanad* which confirmed him in his possessions, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States. Nalagarh ranks third in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870, was recognised as Chief on the death of his brother, Raja Isri Singh, in September 1911. The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when Chaudhri Ramji Lal, Naib Tahsildar, was appointed Wazir and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the enquiries therewith showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. After the death of Chaudhri Ramji Lal in November 1920 Lala Raghubir Singh was appointed Wazir. Measures to improve the State finances are being taken.  $\wedge$

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Alwar .	Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (Naruka Rajput)	14th June 1882.	5th June 1892.	3,221	791,688	33,00,000
2	Bharatpur .	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Major His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajendra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Maharaja of —, (Jat). KCSI	4th October 1899.	27th August 1900.	1,982	538,785	34,24,784
3	Dholpur .	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i> Major His Highness Kais-ul-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk, Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaybhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (Jat).	25th February 1893.	29th March 1911.	1,200	263,188 250,188	13,67,836 12,80,168
4	Karauli .	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yodukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Jadon Rajput).	24th February 1864.	14th August 1886.	1,242	146,587	6,27,762

## ALWAR.

1. The State was founded by Rao Partap Singh, of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

2. In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After Maharaja Mangal Singh's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left in 1898. On leaving the College his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

3. His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in January 1909.

4. His Highness the Maharaja visited Europe in 1907 for 4 months, and in 1912 and 1920, for about 6 months. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 12th December 1911, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1919. He was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921. His Highness has been married three times, first to the sister of the Maharaja of Kishengarh, who died, secondly to a daughter of the Thakur of Khirsara, who died on the 23rd March 1919; and thirdly to another lady from the same Kathiawar family. His Highness has no children.

5. The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government and much to the gratification of the Durbar, 700 of the Infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Regiments proceeded to the frontier.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry. and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
25,32,725	..	..	70	724 Infantry 159 Artillery.	..	..	338 Cavalry 135 Transport.	778	15 12 personal and 2 local.)
33,23,346	..	..	472	1,952 Infantry 128 Artillery.	..	..	309 Transport.	417	17 (2 local.)
12,19,700	..	..	147	750 Infantry 39 Artillery.	..	..	..	187	15 (2 personal and 2 local.)
4,62,125	..	..	125	1,046 Infantry 25 Artillery.	..	..	..	..	17

6. The State is noted for its excellent stud, which supplies horses for the cavalry and Raj stables.

7. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar :—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, and Chelmsford, and Reading.

8. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

9. On the 1st January 1921 a personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.

#### BHARATPUR.

1. The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats.

2. The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur.

3. The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats.

4. The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted free-booters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

5. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace, which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

6. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

7. The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on the 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jeswant Singh, who died in 1893, after a rule of forty years. Jeswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

8. In June 1900, the Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh.

9. During the minority of the Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent. His Highness and his mother, Her Highness Maji Girraj Kaur, left India in December 1908, on a tour during the course of which they visited Egypt, France and England, and returned to India in October 1910. The Maharaja married a sister of the late Raja of Faridkot on the 3rd March 1913. He has ~~five~~<sup>five</sup> children; two sons, Brij Indar Singh, born on the 30th November 1918, and, Girendra Raj Singh, born on the 23rd December 1920, and three daughters born on the 10th September 1916, 12th January 1918 and 16th January 1920, respectively.

10. After receiving a course of instruction at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness proceeded to England in March 1914 to join Wellington College. He returned to India in January 1915 and rejoined the Mayo College. He left the Mayo College in July 1916, after passing the Diploma examination. His Highness was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of Administration of his State on the 28th November 1918.

11. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

12. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and four companies of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry and the Transport Corps proceeded on active service. The Transport Corps on return from overseas was again despatched for service on the N. W. Frontier in May 1919. The Maharaja offered his personal services, which, however, were not accepted owing to His Highness's youth.

13. Lord Dufferin visited Bharatpur in 1885 and 1887, and Lord Lansdowne in 1890. Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja (now ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh at Agra in 1899. Lord Curzon visited Bharatpur and Dig in 1902, and again visited Bharatpur in 1903. Lord Hardinge paid a visit to Bharatpur and Dig in December 1912. Lord Chelmsford visited Bharatpur in November 1918 and December 1920.

14. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

15. In recognition of services in connection with the war, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer, on the 1st January 1918, the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness Maji Sahiba Girraj Kaur, and to grant the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army to His Highness Maharaja Kishan Singh. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness was promoted to the honorary rank of Major and was granted a permanent local salute of 19 guns.

#### DHOLPUR.

1. According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 A. D. held the land between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

2. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of "Rana." After the overthrow of the Maharattas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized

Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachment of the Mahrattas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the Rana's treachery the treaty was withdrawn and Sindhia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British treaty of 1803 with Sindhia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

3. The late Ruling Prince, Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army, and succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. He (*i.e.*, the late Ruler) was succeeded by his full brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness paid a short visit to Europe, from which he returned in September 1912. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badruko in Jind. He has no children.

4. Lord Dufferin paid a flying visit to the State in 1885. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the late Ruling Prince's father at Agra in 1890, 1895 and 1899 respectively. Lord Minto exchanged visits with the late Ruling Prince in 1907 at Agra, and in 1909 at Calcutta.

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The Darbar also lent their house at Agra to the Military authorities for the use of the Army Clothing Factory.

7. For services in connection with the war the Order of the K.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh on the 1st January 1918 and a personal salute of 17 guns and the honorary rank of Major in the Army, on the 1st January 1921. A

#### KARAULI.

1. The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Bhuda, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the defied hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Bayana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakr Shah.

2. In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Mahrattas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Baksh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Mahrattas.

3. In 1852 the Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 17,000 owing to Government was remitted, and a dress of honour was conferred upon him.

4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption to the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. His Highness was invested with full governing powers in 1889. He was created a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1894 and a G.C.I.E. on the 22nd June 1897. His Highness has no children.

5. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council, of which His Highness is the President.

6. The financial condition of the State is improving and in view of this improvement the Government of India have withdrawn the control previously exercised by the Political Agent over the State Finances. The Government debt has been paid off and the amount due to the Seth is Rs. 1,90,000.

7. No Viceroy has ever visited Karauli. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the Ruling Prince in 1890, 1895 and 1899, respectively, in Agra.

8. On the outbreak of war with Germany the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue* for the past 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bundi . .	His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharao of, —, (Chauhan (Hara) Rajput).	21st September 1869.	12th April 1889.	2,220	187,068	R 9,45,408
2	Tonk . .	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mil Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Nawab of, —, (Pathan).	8th November 1849.	20th December 1867.	£ 2,553	£ 267,898	116,06,321
3	Shahpura .	Rajadhrupa Sir Nahr Singhji, K.C.I.E., of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	7th November 1855.	11th June 1870.	405†	47,397	5,13,644

\* These figures are approximate.

† Excluding Kachola pargana of Mewar.

## BUNDI.

1. The Ruling Family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they owned up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

2. The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Sindhia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Durbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

3. His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1894, K.C.S.I. in 1897, G.C.I.E. in 1901 G.C.V.O. in January 1912 and G.C.S.I. in June 1919.

4. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

5. The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapren.

6. The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Ruling Prince having at different times married two aunts and a cousin of Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur and his two brothers having each married into the same family. The late Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur married a sister of the Maharao Raja who is thus uncle to the present Maharaja of Jodhpur.

7. Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh has had only one son, who died at the age of nine years in March 1899. His Highness has a nephew, named Ishwari Singh of Bansi who was born in 1893. Maharaj Raghuraj Singh, father of Jawahir Singh and brother of His Highness died in December 1905.

8. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Ruling Prince has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1898,

Average annual expenditure * for the past 5 years.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 9,06,467	R 1,20,000	..	100	250	..	400	..	..	17
15,49,371	..	..	328	955	135	334	..	..	17† and two personal.
5,17,372	10,000	3,000	27	48	..	..	..	..	Personal salute of 9 guns.

\* These figures are approximate † Personal salute of 19 guns.

and Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Calcutta in March 1901. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902 for the first time. The Ruling Prince attended the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in January 1903 and December 1911.

9. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress visited Bundi on the 22nd and 23rd December 1911.

10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services and contributed Rupees 60,000 towards the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the war and Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of a motor Ambulance. He also contributed Rs. 27,625 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000 for the Afghan war and Rs. 35,000 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds.

### TONK.

1. The Tonk State has three parganas, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbahera, in Rajputana and three parganas, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa, in Central India. It is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Prince.

2. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

3. Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his Estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

4. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834, did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

5. The present Ruling Prince was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867, on the deposition of his father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the



uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

6. The present Nawab was entrusted with the management of his State in 1870, his uncle Sahibzada Sir Obaidullah Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being appointed his Minister. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in October 1890 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1913. He has ten sons and twelve daughters alive, the eldest son and heir-apparent being Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, who was born in 1877. His Highness' other sons are—

Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan, born on the 12th February 1879.

Sahibzada Abdul Rashid Khan, born on the 17th March 1880.

Sahibzada Abdulla Khan, born on the 23rd March 1880.

Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, born on the 28th June 1884.

Sahibzada Faruq Ali Khan, born on the 18th August 1885.

Sahibzada Masud Ali Khan, born on the 14th August 1886.

Sahibzada Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 5th March 1887.

Sahibzada Ismail Ali Khan, born on the 31st January 1917.

7. Owing to the indebtedness of the State, the finances were placed under the control of the Political Agent in 1886, when the debts were ascertained to be about Rs. 15,50,000. Since then all debts have been paid off and the Ruling Prince resumed full financial control in 1910. His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the Administration by a Council of State consisting of four members.

8. The nearest railway station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk, by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sowai-Madhupur Railway.

9. The Ruling Prince enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness was granted a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921. The present Ruling Prince attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Durbar at Agra in 1876, as also Lord Mayo's Durbar at Ajmer in 1870, and Lord Lytton's Durbar at Delhi in 1877, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911.

10. Their Excellencies Lord Minto, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroys and Governors-General of India, visited the Capital of the State in October 1909, November 1912 and November 1916 respectively. His Highness the Nawab also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge and Chelmsford in 1881, 1885, 1890, 1896, 1902, 1909, 1912 and 1916, respectively.

11. The State possesses 74 guns classed as serviceable.

12. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and contributed Rs. 50,000 in cash towards the expenses of the war. His Highness also contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 25,000 for war purposes and presented one ice machine for the use of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. He also contributed Rs. 39,000 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and Rs. 30,000 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds.

13. X

### SHAH PURA.

1. This Chiefship was formed by the grant in jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar), Sisodia Rajput by caste.

2. In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kaehhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana, and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title of "Rajadhiraja" by another Maharana.

3. In 1848, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions. The fief of Kaehhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages for which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Durbar. The Rajadhiraja is required to send his usual quota of troops for three months every year to Udaipur and is himself required to attend there for one month every alternate year generally at the Dasehra festival.

4. The present Chief Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875. He has two sons, the elder of whom, Umed Singh, was born on the 7th March 1877. His first daughter who was married to the Chief of Wankaner in Kathiawar died in October 1904. The Rajadhiraja has another daughter born on 16th November 1906. Kunwar Umed Singh has thrice been to England, in 1897, 1900 and 1909. He married a sister of the late Raja

of Khetri in Jaipur. She died on August 1913. He again married in December 1914 the daughter of the late Raja Samrat Singhji of Ralaota in Kishangarh and by her he has a son Bhamner Raghuraj Singh, born in 1915. The younger son Kunwar Sardar Singh, was born in 1881. He was a student at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, for about a year and a half in 1899-1900, but was prematurely recalled to his home before completing his studies in consequence of the financial difficulties caused by the famine. He was married to a daughter of Raja Govardhan Singh, Talukdar of Bijwa in Oudh. She died in July 1904. In November 1905 he married the daughter of Maharawal Inder Singh of Chota Udaipur. He has three sons, named Shatranjai, born in 1904, Prakram Singh born in 1914 and Akshai Singh born in 1920. He accompanied the Rajadhiraja on a visit to England in April 1911 and His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar in April 1912. He again visited England in 1915 and after serving with the Imperial Service Troops at the front returned to Shahpura on the 1st June 1918.

5. The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, though in return he is only visited by the Foreign Secretary. Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns. This distinction was approved by his Majesty the King Emperor in 1921.

6. The Chief holds a *sanad*, granted in 1862, guaranteeing to the head of his family the right of adoption.

7. The Chief was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1903.

8. No Viceroy has ever visited the Chiefship. The present Chief attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi in 1875, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and in 1911: /

9. He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin and Hardinge in 1881, 1885, 1890, 1896, and 1912, respectively, at Ajmer, and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Delhi in November 1902.

10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Rajadhiraja placed all the resources of the Chiefship at the disposal of Government and offered the personal services of himself and his two sons. Raj Kumar Sardar Singh served at the front in France. The Rajadhiraja made an annual contribution of Rs. 5,500 towards the expenses of the war, and also the interest of Rs. 50,000 contributed towards the Indian War Loan. He also contributed Rs. 10,750 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and Rs. 9,500 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds and 17 transport camels for the Afghan War.

Serial No	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population.	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaipur .	Lieutenant-General His Highness Saranmad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajinder Sri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., Maharaja of —, (Kachhwaha Rajput)	29th August 1861.	29th September 1880.	15,519	338,802 2,829,087	R 83,26,000
2	Kilshangarh .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Mahan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Rathor Rajput).	1st November 1884.	18th August 1900.	859	734 77,806	5,20,000
3	Lawa .	Question of succession is under consideration.	..	..	10	2,262	24,130

\* These figures are approximate.

## JAIPUR.

1. The Jaipur Ruling Prince is the head of the Kachhwaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

2. The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race removed his capital early in the twelfth century to its present neighbourhood, which was obtained by conquest. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Mahrattas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

3. The present capital of Jaipur (population 120,196) was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A.D. 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its gas lighting, its free supply of water, its schools of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

4. Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., succeeded to the *gali* in 1880 on the death of Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Ram Singh, who ruled from 1835 to 1880. On the 24th March 1921, His Highness the Maharaja formally adopted Kunwar Marmukat Singh, 2nd son of Bhakur Sawai Singh of Isarda (Jaipur State) as his heir and successor under the name of Maharaj Kumar Man Singh. The adoption was recognised and confirmed by the Government of India on 26th May 1921. Maharaj Kumar Man Singh was born in 1911. The rank of Colonel of the 13th Rajputs was bestowed upon His Highness the Maharaja on the 2nd September 1904, that of Major-General at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911 and that of Lieutenant-General on the 1st January 1921. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on the 10th April 1908 by the University of Edinburgh.

5. His Highness was invested with full powers in September 1882. He takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, and all important matters are disposed of by himself assisted by his Council of eleven members.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 60,62,000	R 4,00,000	R ..	603 <del>543</del>	3168 <del>2,697</del>	..	..	..	792†	21‡
5,00,000	..	..	36 <del>40</del>	12‡	..	..	..	..	15 (2 guns personal).
23,065	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\*These figures are approximate. †Men of the Transport Corps. ‡Including four guns, personal. Local salute is 10 guns.

6. He enjoys a salute of twenty-one guns, of which four are personal. The local salute of 19 guns was granted to the State on the 1st January 1921. Of the personal salute two guns were granted on the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 and two in connection with the services of the Jaipur Transport Corps on the Chitral Expedition.

7. His Highness the Maharaja was one of the Indian Princes who were selected to attend His Majesty the late King-Emperor's Coronation in England.

8. The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 1,200 ponies 560 carts, and 792 officers and men, including followers. The Corps has been on active service in the Chitral Campaign (1895), the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898) during the recent great war and the war on the North-West Frontier.

9. The State possesses 36 guns classed as serviceable, not including guns mounted on forts.

10. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Jaipur in February 1903 for the third time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress) visited Jaipur in November 1905, the German Crown Prince in 1910 and Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1911.

11. In population, wealth, prosperity, trade manufactures, and general advancement, Jaipur is unquestionably the leading State in Rajputana. The Public Works Department, which was for many years under the general superintendence of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., and is now under Mr. C. B. Stothard, C.E., can furnish facts and figures which show the remarkable success that has attended the irrigation policy of the State.

12. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

13. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of Government and a portion of the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The

Durbar also offered to accommodate at the Mayo Hospital at Jaipur 25 wounded soldiers returning to India. For services in connection with the war, the order of the G.B.E., was conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1918, and the rank of Lieutenant-General and a permanent local salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.

### KISHANGARH.

1. The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishangarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. In 1818 a treaty was entered into by the British Government with Kishangarh containing the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Ruling Prince.

2. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born on the 1st November 1884. He succeeded his father, the late Maharajadhiraja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the latter's death, which took place on the 18th August 1900. His Highness the Maharaja has no heir natural or adopted. His Highness served with distinction for over two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps and after completing his further education under Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S., for nearly two years, was entrusted with ruling powers on the 11th December 1905. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain in the Army in March 1908, and an Honorary Major at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911, and promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army in August 1917. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on 1st January 1909, and that of K.C.S.I. at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911.

3. The State is administered by a Council consisting of one Chief Member and two members of Council presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

4. The State's local Regular Force consists of 36 cavalry, 127 infantry and 31 artillery, or a total of 194. It has 65 guns, of which 31 are classed as serviceable.

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness the Maharaja offered his personal services which were accepted and His Highness proceeded on active service to Europe with the Indian Expeditionary Force in September 1914. His Highness was appointed to Sir John French's Staff on the 7th December 1914 and returned to India owing to ill-health on the 20th February 1915. For his services during the war he was given a personal salute of 17 guns on the 1st January 1921.



Serial No	Name of State.	Name title and Casto of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area square miles.	Population.	Average annu if revenue* for the past 5 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jhalawar	His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaj-Rana of —, (Jhala Rajput)	4th September 1874.	6th February 1899.	810	96,165 <sup>82</sup>	R 6,39,391
2	Kotah	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. Maharao of —, (Hara Rajput).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889.	5,684	6,29,962*	7,57,691 41,38,574†

\* These figures are approximate

\* According to the Census of 1921

† Does not include figures for Munsifs and Jazirs nor for the Kotris.

## JHALAWAR.

1. The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories belonging to Kotah.

2. To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Ministers and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Ruler to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of the Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence, and the title of the Ruling Prince was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

3. The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumchla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar, the Patan pargana, in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Ncemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays R30,000 tribute to the British Government.

4. The present Ruling Prince of the State is His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is descended from an ancestor of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars. His Highness was born on the 4th September 1874 and

Average annual expenditure* for the past 5 years	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 7,31,339	R 30,000	..	4 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>42</sub>	37 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>42</sub>	..	..	..	..	13
41,79,149	3,34,720†	14,398	301	1,194	309	1,239	..	..	17 (2 perso- nal.)

\*These figures are approximate.

†Includes contribution to Local Corps

was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on the 6th February 1899, and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a State Council. His Highness has a son, Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th July 1900, <sup>and</sup> He is studying in the Oxford University. The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British postal system and British currency. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 schools 6 of which are girls' schools.

5. The Nagda-Mutta Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

6. Besides the military forces shown in the statistical tables the State possesses 43 guns classed as serviceable. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to the Ruling Prince at his capital.

7. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. <sup>1920 and 28</sup>

8. His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh visited Europe in 1904, 1912, <sup>and in 1921.</sup>

9. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaj Rana was conferred on His Highness as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. The salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns on <sup>the</sup> 1st of January 1921.

10. A

## KOTAH.

1. Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Princes of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Ruling Princes who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A. D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.



2. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, viz., Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod, and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. Their position is, therefore, peculiar.

3. The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Ruling Prince of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umaid Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris.

4. The present Ruling Prince Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who was born in 1873, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received full powers in December 1896. The administration of his State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine which led to temporary financial embarrassment. His Highness, however, by careful management has repaid the Government famine loan and the finances are now in good order. The latest reforms he has introduced into the State are Imperial postal unity and the Imperial currency. The land revenue settlement also has been revised and the police force reorganised.

5. His Highness received the honorary rank of Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment in January 1903, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1915.

6. A son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909. Her Highness Maji Gorji, adoptive mother of His Highness the Maharao, died on the 3rd November 1917.

7. The chief event of Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of the late Ruling Prince, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung.

8. The State maintains 20 hospitals and dispensaries and 99 schools, 4 of which are for girls. The Nagda-Muttra and the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively. There are seven stations of the Nagda-Muttra and nine stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State.

9. Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 31,644 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

10. Besides the military forces entered in the statistical tables the State possesses 131 guns classed as serviceable. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but a sum of two lakhs of rupees is contributed annually towards the maintenance of the 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent which mutinied and was disbanded.

11. In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 to the British Government.

12. Lord Curzon paid a visit to the present Maharao at his capital in November 1902.

13. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

14. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

15. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress visited Kotah from the 24th to the 28th December 1911.

16. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered to proceed to the front with the 42nd Deoli Regiment in which he held the rank of Honorary Major and to provide 2 machine guns with 12 mules and in addition to contribute Rs. 50,000 in cash to be spent on the Regiment if it should be despatched to Europe. G.B.E., was conferred on the 1st January 1918 as a War Honour, and a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banswara	His Highness Sri Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Pirthi Singh Bahadur Maharawal of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	15th July 1888.	8th January 1914.	1,606	190,362	$\frac{R}{5,58,415}$ 4,90,086
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur Maharawal of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	24th March 1908.	15th November 1918.	1,447	189,272	$\frac{R}{5,59,000}$ 5,57,505
3	Kushalgarh	Rao Ranjit Singh, Rao of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	2nd May 1882.	13th January 1916.	340	20,462	$\frac{R}{46,283}$ 1,30,915
4	Partabgarh	His Highness Maharawal Sir Raghubath Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. Maharawal of, —, (Sisodia Rajput)	29th December 1858.	18th February 1890.	886	67,114	$\frac{R}{7,09,814}$ 6,07,381

\* These figures represent the average for previous five years

### BANSWARA.

1. The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 45 miles from Banswara.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Mahrattas, who levied heavy exactions from the Ruling Princes, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs5,000 Salim Shahi, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs17,500.

3. The present Ruling Prince. His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Pirthi Singh was born on 15th July 1888 and succeeded on 8th January 1914, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Shambhu Singh. His Highness has been married four times namely to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur Maharao of Sirohi, (2) the Rana of Danta, (3) the Thakur of Malia Maharaj Kumar Chander Veer Singh, and (4) to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Daulat Singh Idar. ~~He has one son, who was born on 26th November 1909.~~ His Highness was invested with full powers of a ruling Chief on 18th March 1914..

4. A land revenue settlement on regular lines is in force.

5. The State maintains a police force of 20 $\frac{2}{3}$  footmen and 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  mounted men, exclusive of the palace guards of His Highness the Maharawal and of the feudal quotas of the Jagirdars.

6. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

7. In December 1911 His Highness Maharawal Pirthi Singh when he was Maharaj Kunwar accompanied by the Kamdar and some representative Jagirdars, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 514,922 4,60,710	R 17,500	R ..	..	..	3 22	8 208	..	..	15
49,000 5,31,403	17,500	..	..	..	9	362 428	..	..	15
44,975 1,28,418	..	..	..	..	5	8 84	..	..	Nil
6,96,094 5,88,059	36,350	1,150	..	..	27	304	..	..	15

8. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 His Highness offered his services to Government.

#### DUNGARPUR.

1. The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad, 75 miles.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Ruling Princes who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town, situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Ruling Princes of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

3. On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs5,000 to the Mahrattas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom was transferred the tribute, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs17,500. The present Ruling Prince His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Lakshman Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Maharawal Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 15th November 1918. He was born on the 7th March 1908. His Highness was married to the granddaughter of the Raja of Bhinga on 8th February 1920. He joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in November 1919. He has three brothers.

4. The State maintains a police force of 8 mounted and 270 footmen. It also maintains the Bijaya Paltan, 86 strong, 9 sowars and 6 artillerymen.

5. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 His Highness the late Maharawal placed the entire resources of his State, and his person at the disposal of Government. His Highness the late Maharawal also offered to raise 2 signalling sections during 1915 and 1916 as his contribution towards Imperial defence. His Highness the late Maharawal also supplied 100 men to Government for garrison duty from May 1918 till the end of the war, and contributed a sum of about Rs. 1,30,000 to War Funds.

### KUSHALGARH.

1. The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

2. In 1868 an enquiry was ordered on (1) the claim of the Rao of Kushalgarh to independence from Banswara and (2) a charge brought by the Maharawal of Banswara against the son of the Rao that he had led an attack in which State sepoys were killed and wounded against a Banswara police station. This accusation was found to be entirely without foundation. On the Rao's claim to independence it was decided by the Government of India that the Banswara Durbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh estate and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay an annual tribute of R1,100 Salim Shahi (converted in 1904 to Imperial R550) to the Banswara Durbar, should, as had been the custom observed in former years, correspond direct with the Political Agent. This tribute is paid through the political authorities but the Chiefship also pays an annual tribute of R1,205 Salim Shahi direct to the Rutlam Durbar.

3. The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

4. The present Chief Rao Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd May 1882 and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father Udai Singh on 13th January 1916.

5. The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

6. The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.

7. He has one son, by name Brij Behari Singh, who was born on 13th February 1905.

8. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the late Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons.

### PARTABGARH.

1. The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana Kumbhu who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal possessed himself of the Sadri and Dariawad districts.

2. Bikaji, the great-grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Dcolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Mahratta power in Malwa the Ruling Prince of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818, Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute (Imperial R36,350), which is, therefore, paid to him from the British treasury.

3. On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur.

4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh, K.C.I.E., was born on 29th December 1858, and being the nearest relative of the late Ruling Prince, Udai Singh, who died without issue in 1890, was selected as his successor, and the choice was confirmed by the British Government. He was invested with full powers on the 10th January 1891. His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar of December 1911.

His Highness has been married three times, to the daughters of (1) the Thakur of Pisangan, Ajmer, (2) the Maharaj of Semlia in Sailana, (3) the Thakur of Pisangan (sister of No. 1).

5. His Highness's eldest son Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh died on the 29th October 1918, leaving a son Bhanwar Lal Ramsingh, who was born on the 12th, April 1908, and joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in November 1919. His Highness has another son, Maharaj Kunwar Gordhan Singh who enjoys the Jagir of Arnod. The Maharaj Kumar has two sons.

6. Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road.

7. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

8. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

9. His Highness the Maharawat was present at Ajmer on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in November 1912 and was invested by His Excellency with the insignia of the K.C.I.E.

10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his and his son's personal services.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population, 1921 Census.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Udaipur (Mewar).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. Maharana of —, (Sisodia Rajput).	16th December 1842.	24th December 1884.	12,691	1,380,863	R 43,40,000*

\* Information not reliable.

### UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

1. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Ruling Prince is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

2. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

3. Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat in 1534, and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair. He followed up his success with such energy, that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 38,10,400*	R 2,66,000*	R ..	344†	1,186†	350†	3,000†	141‡		21 §

\* Include contribution to local Corps.

† Information not reliable.

‡ Under organisation.

§ Local Dynastic salute.  
Dynastic Salute in 19 g.

sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur was, on the death on the 23rd December 1884 of the late Ruling Prince without issue, unanimously selected for the *gadi* by the Maharanis and Sardars. This selection having been accepted and confirmed by the Supreme Government, His Highness was installed on the 4th March 1885. He was invested with full powers of administration on the 22nd August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in February 1887, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire in December 1911. His Highness the Maharana received the G.C.V.O. for services in connection with the war on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent local salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1921.

5. The only surviving son is Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh who was born on the 22nd February 1884. He married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, but the Kunwarani died in June 1910. He again married in February 1911, the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. He was appointed a K.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1919.

6. The administration of the State has hitherto been carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana by two ministerial officers. His Highness however, being now 72 years of age, recently, on the 28th July 1921, delegated extensive administrative powers to his son, Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh, K.C.I.E.

7. A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the 44th Mewar Infantry and the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Durbar.

8. There are 56 guns classed as serviceable.

9. The state maintains a squadron of Silladar Cavalry for Imperial Defence.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bikaner	Major General His Highness Maharaja Itaj Rajeshwar Sromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of —, (Rathor Rajput).	3rd October 1880.	31st August 1887.	23,315.12	6,59,685 660,650	R 68,14,806
2.	Jhalawar.	His Highness Maharaj Rana Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaj Rana of — (Jhal Rajput)	4th September 1874	6th February 1899.	810	96,182	6,39,391
3.	Sirohi.	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur Maharao of —, (Deora Chauhan Rajput).	27th September 1888.	29th April 1920.	1,964	186,667 <sup>37</sup>	8,80,000

\* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

#### BIKANER.

1. The Rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Raoji Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. A Treaty was concluded on the 9th March 1918 with the British Government whereby they agreed to protect the territories of Bikaner. In May 1868, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent was entrusted with the Political charge of the State. In 1869 an extradition treaty was executed with the British Government which was subsequently modified in 1887. In 1871 a Council and regular civil criminal and revenue courts were established at the Capital. The present Ruler Maharaja Ganga Singh, the 21st Prince of his line, was born on 3rd October 1880.

2. Major General His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th December 1898. In 1899-1900, a very severe famine visited Bikaner. His Highness took a most active and personal part in the relief operations and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind decoration of the first class. His Highness personally took part in the China campaign of 1900 in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and in recognition of his services received the K.C.I.E. In August 1902 His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Emperor in London and had the honour of being appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V). In January 1903, His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the Gold Darbar Medal was conferred on him. His Highness received the K.C.S.I. on the 24th June 1904 on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the late King Emperor of India, and the G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1907. His Highness again visited England in 1907. His Highness was gazetted Honorary Colonel and an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor on the 3rd June 1910. On the 4th June 1911 the University of Cambridge conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on His Highness. In December 1911 His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and received the G.C.S.I. On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness was appointed to Sir John French's staff immediately after the King's visit to the front and joined the appointment on the 7th December 1914. The Bikaner (Imperial Service) Camel Corps proceeded shortly afterwards with an Indian Division to Egypt His Highness returned to India on the 20th February 1915. For services in connection with the War His Highness received the K.C.B. and was granted a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1918. His Highness again proceeded to Europe on 20th November 1918 to attend the Peace Conference where His Highness signed the Treaty of Peace as one of the representatives of the British Empire. In January 1919, while in Europe for the Peace Conference, His Highness was gazetted a G.C.V.O. His Highness was gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Lancers on the 30th December 1919. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness received the G. B. E. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns. A

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 65,96,291	R .	R .	355	52 (Artillery).		333		55 963†	19† personal.
7,31,339	30,000	..	44	374	..	..	..		13
8,60,000	..	..	33	412	57	556			15 (2 permanent local).

\* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

† Camel Corps 480 and 471 Infantry.

‡ Permanent salute of Bikaner is 17 guns and 10 local.

### 3. The following distinguished personages have visited Bikaner :—

In November 1902, Lord Curzon ; in February 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse ; in November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales ; in November 1906 and again in November 1908, Lord Minto ; in November 1912 and again in October 1913 and in November 1915, Lord Hardinge ; in November 1920 Lord Chelmsford; ✓

4. Maharaj Kumar Sri Sardul Singhji son and heir to His Highness was born on the 7th September 1902 and on the 9th of September 1920 was appointed by His Highness to be his Chief Minister and the President of the Cabinet and of the Executive Council. He was made an Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1921. His Highness' second son Bijai Singh was born on the 29th March 1909. ✓

6. The Bikaner State is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana as a tentative measure.

### SIROHI.

1. The Ruling Family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (i.e., at Jalor in Jodhpur to the north-west) about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutbud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Prince's son, and no other Ruling Prince was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823 and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium. These lands together with a surrounding portion amounting to about 6 square miles were made over to the British Government under a permanent lease on an agreement concluded on the 1st October 1917.

2. The present Ruler of Sirohi is His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 27th September 1888 and succeeded his father on the abdication of the latter in April 1920. He has no son. His Highness was married in November 1907 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch. The titles of "Maharao" and of "Maharajadhiraja" were conferred on the Ruler of Sirohi as hereditary distinctions on the

1st January 1889 and the 12th December 1911, respectively. At the present time His Highness is carrying on the administration of the State with the help of <sup>a Chief Minister.</sup> ~~two Secretaries and a personal~~ <sup>Chief Minister.</sup> ~~adviser, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Macpherson.~~ Other principal officers are the <sup>Chief Justice</sup> ~~Judicial Officer~~, the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Customs Department.

3. The Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles.

4. No Viceroy has ever visited the Capital.

5. Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Gura Sikhar (the Saint's pinnacle) 5,650 feet high. Abu is the head-quarters of the Governor-General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Delwara, about two miles from the station.

6. His Highness Maharao Kesri Singh, father of the present ruler, abdicated in April 1920, retaining his titles and salute of 17 guns as personal distinctions.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaisalmer	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Maharawal of, —, (Jadon Bhati Rajput) Hindon.	18th November 1882.	26th June 1914.	16,062	67,701	R 50 2,40,000
2 K.C.K.O	Jodhpur (Marwar).	Major <i>Girdhar</i> His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Umed Singh Bahadur Maharaja of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	8th July 1903	3rd October 1918.	34,963	1,841,642	100 50 88,00,000

\*These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.  
†Includes contributions to Local Corps.

### JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling Family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

2. The first Ruling Prince with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan died on the 11th April 1914. His Highness left no heir by blood or adoption; and the Government of India, after consulting the Sardars of the State, selected Kunwar Jawahir Singh, adopted son of Thakur Man Singh, the senior living member of the Ruling Family, as successor to the *gadi*. The decision of the Government of India was publicly announced in Jaisalmer on the 26th June 1914; and the new Ruler was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 9th July. His Highness Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 18th November 1882, and was educated at the Mayo College and the Imperial Cadet Corps. His Highness received the K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918. Maharaj Kumar Girdhar Singh, son and heir to His Highness was born on the 13th November 1907.

3. The country is almost entirely desert, and the nearest railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State. Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford visited Jaisalmer in November 1920.

4. The financial condition of the State is sound.

5. The military force referred to in the table above is one of police rather than anything else.

6. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

7. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services.

### JODHPUR (MARWAR).

1. Jodhpur is one of the three principal States of Rajputana, and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Off-shoots from Jodhpur are the State of Bikaner and Kishangarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Bombay Presidency and Ratlam, Jhabua, and Sitamau in Central India.

Average annual expenditure *	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
23 <sup>R</sup> * 4,78,000	R ..	..	..	..	124	260	.	..	15
80 <sup>+</sup> 60,00,000	2,13,000	.	1,433	1,059	..	1,000	1,287	.	17 (19 guns within the limits of Jodhpur territory).

\* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

† Includes expenses connected with the tenure of His Highness installation of present His Highness and contribution to war.

‡ Includes contributions to local corps.

2. The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459, when the seat of government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur), but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Siahji, a relation of the last King of Kanauj visited the country.

3. A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818 in the time of Maharaja Man Singh. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Takht Singh of Ahmadnagar, who did good service during the Mutiny. On his death in 1873, his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, became Maharaja. During the rule of this Prince the State prospered. Three hundred and twenty miles of railway were constructed, the finances were put on a sound basis, a Forest Department was constituted, and many measures of reform were introduced. Two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were raised and placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial defence. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Mallani was restored to the Durbar in 1891, and the entire administration of the district was restored to the Durbar in 1898. Maharajadhiraja Jeswant Singh was given a personal salute of 21 guns.

4. The present Maharajadhiraja Umed Singh Bahadur was born on the 8th July 1903 and succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his elder brother the late Maharaja Major Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur, K.B.E., on the 3rd October 1918, who had succeeded on the untimely death of his father, Maharaja Sardar Singh.

5. His Highness Maharaja Umed Singh Bahadur <sup>was educated</sup> is receiving education at the Mayo College under the guardianship of Mr. C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O.

6. During the minority of the present Ruling Prince the administration of the State is conducted by an Executive Council working under the general control of the Resident. The Council consists of a President and 5 Members. In addition, three members representing the great body of Thakurs in Marwar have been appointed; the duties of these members are simply advisory and they do not attend at all meetings but only those to which they are summoned.

7. Lieutenant-General Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.-D.-C., LL.D., D.C.L., great uncle of the present Prince, who on abdicating the Idar Gaddi was appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of the late Maharaja Sumer Singh <sup>who</sup> has been appointed to the same position during the minority of the present Ruling Prince. Sir Pertab Singh retains the title of "His Highness" and enjoys a personal salute of 17 guns. He is the President of the Council of Regency <sup>and</sup> the members of which, at present, are Rao Bahadur <sup>Sir</sup> Sukhdeo Pershad, C.I.E., Political and Judicial member Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran, Public Works Department Member, Mr. D. L.

~~Drake Brockman, I.C.S.~~, Revenue member, Major R. A. Lyall, D.S.O., Finance member and Maharaj Fateh Singh, <sup>I.C.S.</sup> Home member.

8. The State is not only entirely free from debt, but has a credit balance of more than 1½ crores of rupees, besides owning a railway, the market-value of which is about 3 crores of rupees.

9. The Imperial Service Cavalry consists of the 1st Regiment of four squadrons and of the 2nd regiment of three squadrons. Both were on active service from 1914 till February 1919, when they returned to Jodhpur. One whole squadron complete was transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers (now the 28th Light Cavalry) in October 1902.

10. The 1st Regiment served with distinction on the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898) the same regiment was kept in reserve at Rawal Pindi.

11. Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, and Chelmsford have all visited Jodhpur.

12. The length of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway including the Jhudo and Khadro branches, now open for passenger traffic is 1,324 miles as detailed below :—

	Miles.
Kuchaman Road to Merta Road Junction . . . . .	73·00
Merta Road to Merta City . . . . .	8·95
Do. to Bhatinda . . . . .	308·95
Do. to Luni Junction . . . . .	84·00
Luni Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) . . . . .	308·42
Do. to Marwar Junction . . . . .	44·00
Balotra to Pachhadra (Salt Branch) . . . . .	10·00
Degana to Hissar . . . . .	197·06
Bikaner to Ratangarh . . . . .	84·97
Jhudo to Jamrao . . . . .	50·43
Khadro to Mirpur Khas . . . . .	49·50
Pipar Road to Bilara . . . . .	25·25
Raika Bagh Palace to Osian . . . . .	34·56
Osian to Phalodi . . . . .	45
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,324·09</b>

Of this length 629·81 miles run through the Marwar State.





Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sikkim	His Highness Maharaja Tashi Namgyal, C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Buddhist).	1893	5th December 1911.	2,818	81,724	3,26,334 4,69,400

## SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great-grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 A.D., became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Tashi Namgyal, was born in 1893, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal. His formal accession to the *gadi* according to Sikkim custom took place on the 15th May 1916. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet and China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession. It was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

3. The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Sikkim Darbar, which took to kidnapping British subjects to be sold into slavery, and endeavoured to induce Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to induce the British Government to allow of a mutual exchange of slaves between Darjeeling and Sikkim. Matters culminated in 1849 in the seizure and imprisonment of Drs. Hooker and Campbell, who were travelling in Sikkim.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2,34,700 <sup>R</sup> 4,80,000	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	15

with the permission of Government and the Maharaja. The object of the Sikkim Government was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals and to agree to the exchange of slaves.

4. This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling district, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of R6,000. The occurrence of further cases of kidnapping led to another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 and to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1861, which considerably strengthened our control over the internal and external administration of the country. By the 22nd Article of the Treaty the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Darbar to reside at Darjeeling. The annual allowance of R6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to R9,000 in 1868, and to R12,000 in 1873.

5. After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. Intrigues followed. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap.

6. In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. These negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was fixed. The British Protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangements for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

7. In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the abovementioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import

and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in. Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff on the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed, but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

8. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert our Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block-houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Don-kyā La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

9. In June 1903, the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

10. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the year, 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903, a cooly corps was raised in which the late Maharaja took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing one.

11. In October 1905, the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the late Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok.

12. With the sanction of the Government of India Maharaj Kumar Choda Namgye visited Sikkim for three months during 1917. The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhasa in February 1910. The journey and the circumstances attending it aroused a deep and abiding interest. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

13. Maharaja Tashi Namgyal married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Ra-ka-shar Depon, a general in the Tibetan Army, and grand-daughter of the Lonchen-Shokang (one of the Chief Ministers of Tibet), on the 8th October, 1918. The following are his relations:—

(1) Tehoda Namgye (still in Tibet), born in 1879 (half-brother).

(2) Kumari Choeni Wangmo La born in 1897 (sister). She was married to Trasho Sonam Tobgay Dorji, at Kalimpong on the 5th April, 1918.

14. The present Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). He accompanied his father the late Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal, K.C.I.E., to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. His Highness visited Bombay in 1916 and Delhi in 1917. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918.

15. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenues of the State have increased very greatly. Beneficial reforms have also been introduced, among which may be instanced the curtailment of the exactions of the money-lenders, the restriction of cigarette-smoking and the abolition of polyandry. A survey for a railway connecting Gangtok with Bengal has been made.

16. There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a small force of armed police consisting of 60 men.

17. On the outbreak of war in Europe Sikkim was quick to respond to the call of Empire. The late Maharaja offered his personal services to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and placed all the resources of his little State at the disposal of the Government. Many Sikkimese fought in the ranks of Gurkha Regiments during the war. During the European war nearly eight hundred men joined the Army and more than three hundred the Military Police, the enlistments in each being many times larger than during peace. A few also joined ambulance companies. Subscriptions were made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and to the St. John's Ambulance Fund.

18. In 1920 Her Highness the Maharani of Sikkim was educated at the Hampton Court College, Mussoorie.

19. For services in connection with the war the Maharaja was appointed a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1919. A

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population by Census of 1921.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Manipur	His Highness Maharaja Chura Chandra Singh, C.B.E., Maharaja of —, (Kshetriya).	15th April 1895.	18th September 1891.	8,456†	384,016	Rs. 7,59,763‡
2	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	U. Ramkha Singh Siem (Christian) Succession is under consideration	1805—	12 June 25th September 1889/1922	Not known. Approximate 3,000.	629	650 700 13,658 2,667 1,1250
3	Cherra	U Joinmanik Siem (Khasi)	1883	10th April 1919.		9,251	2,4783 2,300
4	Khyrim	U Olin Singh Siem (Khasi) Singh (Christian)	1903	11th February 1919.		30,833	10,125
5	Langrin	U Borba Siem (Khasi)	1890	31st October 1910.		1,262	6,994
6	Maharam	U Kison Singh Siem (Khasi) (Christian)	1860	15th December 1877.		12,649	4,750 2,850
7	Malaisohmat	U Hiba Singh Siem (Khasi)	1870	6th August 1900.		493	360 350
8	Manlang	U Ram Singh Siem (Khasi)	1805	9th June 1920.		2,822	272 280
9	Mawsynram	U Babon Singh Siem (Khasi) Singh (Christian)	1855	13th April 1905.		1,831	2,605 2,835 1,905
10	Mariaw	U Buron Siem (Khasi) M.B.E.	1804	5th May 1888		2,990	600 1,940
11	Myllem	U Kmuin Manik Siem (Christian)	1800	1st July 1914		24,207	2648 22,007
12	Nobosohphoh	U Bor Singh Siem (Khasi)	1887	13th September 1917.		2,140	740 1,300
13	Nongkhilaw	U Bidor Singh Siem (Christian)	1866	12th October 1911.		11,941	8,370 4,570
14	Nongspung	U Pyrba Siem (Christian) Singh	1861	11th November 1885.		3,085	1,770 1,450
15	Nongstoin	U Suna Siem (Khasi) Singh (Christian)	1841	17th May 1901.		10,167	5,825
16	Rambrat	U Mising Siem (Christian)	1894	8th July 1921		2,079	1290 2,212

\* These figures are approximate.

† This figure is approximate.

‡ Actuals for 1920-21.

## MANIPUR.

1. Area 8,456 square miles, of which 7,350 square miles are mountainous and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The total population at the last census was 384,016. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 80,003 persons. The town is really only an overgrown village, as each house stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge.

2. There is little doubt that the population of the valley, who have now embraced the Hindu religion, are descended from offshoots of the various tribes which inhabit the hills round the valley. The earliest reliable information we have of the country is from a Shan account, quoted by Captain Pemberton, dated 777 A.D., describing the visit of Samlong, a brother of the Pong King, who found the people in a miserable state. For the next 700 years little is known of what went on, but the Meitei Chief consolidated his power and conquered all the other tribes in the valley. In 1475 A.D., Manipur combined with Pong and defeated the Khumbat Chief and absorbed his dominions. In 1714 Pamheiba, afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz, who is stated to have been a Naga boy, accidentally shot his adopted father, Raja Churai Romba, and succeeded him. Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this King's reign, but it made little progress until he gave it the royal support. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother. In the last portion of the 18th and the first portion of the 19th century the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese, who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gumbhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached 2,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kubo valley as far as Kalle. Subsequent negotiations with

Average annual expenditure *	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 7,03,057†	R 50,000‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..		..		..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..		..		..	..	..	..	Ntl.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ntl.

\* These figures are approximate.

† Actuals for 1920-21.

‡ Reduced to Rs. 5,000 for 10 years from 1920-21.

the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kubo valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the treaty of Yandaboo Gumbhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gumbhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gumbhir Singh's son Chandra Kirthi Singh on the *gadi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gumbhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850, when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirthi Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-86 to rescue the Europeans in the Kubo valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded with the K.C.S.I.

3. His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890 there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban. but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters, but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gumbhir Singh was debarred from the *gadi*. The State was declared forfeited, but as an

act of merey was regranted to the present Maharaja His Highness Chura Chandra Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chandra was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Maharaja. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Early in 1906 he married Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri (Ibemaeha), in March 1908 Chingakham Syama Sakhi, in June 1908 Ngangbam Priya Sakhi and in 1912 Chongtham Chetanamanjuri and Haobom Lilabati, thus completing the number of wives which Manipuri custom enjoins for the Maharaja. The first Maharani has three daughters living, the second two sons, the third one daughter and the fifth one son. His Highness' eldest son, Budha Chandra Singh, was born in 1908. He was sent to the Rajkumars' College at Raipur on 7th November 1919. The second son Proyobarto Singh, who was born in 1911, joined the same College on the 22nd June 1920.

4. Two important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lahup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meitei population was divided into four *pannas* or divisions, which worked for ten days in rotation, so that every male over 16 years came on duty for 10 days out of every 40. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of land revenue payment in kind. An eye-sketch survey of the cultivated land in the valley was made at the same time, and a record of rights prepared. Many other minor reforms and improvements in the administration were introduced and the finances of the State were put on a sound basis.

5. His Highness the Maharaja's minority and the Superintendency came to an end on May 15th, 1907, and His Highness was formally installed on the *gadi* by Sir Laneelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the February 4th, 1908. Since then the administration has been in the hands of His Highness, supported by an Advisory Durbar consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services are lent to the State by the Local Government and six nominated Manipuri Members. His Highness the Maharaja was at first President of the Darbar, but since 1916 he has preferred to exercise a merely supervisory control and the Vice-President has become President. The control of the various departments of the administration is distributed among His Highness the Maharaja, the President and four of the members of the Durbar. The President is responsible for all matters concerning revenue and finance, while under orders of the Government of India, the Hill Tribes dependent on the State of Manipur are administered by him on behalf of the Maharaja and are not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Durbar and other Manipuri Courts. In cases where both parties are Manipuris the Darbar is the Supreme Court, assisted in the administration of justice by subordinate Courts. In all cases in which both parties are Manipuris, His Highness the Maharaja exercises supreme appellate and revisionary powers. The Political Agent deals with all civil and criminal cases in which British subjects are parties, and also exercises powers similar to those of a Sessions Judge in cases in which the parties are hill-men committed to his court by the President who has only powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

6. His Highness' administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1913 Water Works were completed, supplying some 35,000 inhabitants of the town of Imphal with filtered pipe-water from the hills. In the same year the *pothang* system, under which each village was obliged to carry the baggage of touring State officials and to maintain roads, school houses, etc., within its boundary, was abolished at the request of the people, new taxes being imposed, mainly on land, to meet the consequent extra charges on the State revenues. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been reorganised. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance, to take their place in the various branches of the administration, notably teaching, medical, public works and surveying. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1920-21 was Rs. 7,59,763 of which Rs. 4,22,647 was land revenue.

7. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor and loyally supported the Government to the utmost of his ability. In addition to his personal subscriptions to various war funds, he contributed four motor ambulances at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and an aeroplane at a cost of Rs. 22,500. He raised 50 men for service with the Assam Military Police, and a double company for active service, which was attached to a regiment of the Indian Army for training, and served in Mesopotamia on the lines of communication. His Highness also recruited a labour corps of 2,000 hillmen for service in France and offered to raise two others. Rs. 1,00,000 of the State funds have been invested in the Indian war loan and Rs. 33,800 in the Loan of 1915-16. For his valuable services in connection with the

great European War, His Highness was made a "Maharaja" and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary. He was also appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

8. Unfortunately, determined opposition on the part of some of the Kuki tribes among the hillmen to going with the Labour Corps to France developed in December 1917 into open rebellion against the British Government. Although several columns of Assam Rifles under British Officers operated against the rebel Kukis in the cold weather of 1917-18, the rebellion was not suppressed until the hills in which the rebel villages lie had been occupied in the cold weather of 1918-19, by large forces of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police operating under the control of the General Officer Commanding, Burma, and a Brigadier-General with headquarters at Imphal. As a result of the operations a large number of unlicensed guns were withdrawn from the rebel Kukis and communications in the hills were improved. The leaders of the rebellion were deported from the State. It was also decided to strengthen the administration of the Hill area by dividing it into four sub-divisions, one to be directly administered by the President of the Durbar as heretofore, and the other three through subdivisional officers who have been lent by the Assam administration. In consideration of the additional expense involved, the annual tribute has been reduced to 5,000 for 10 years, and the State will no longer be asked to contribute towards the maintenance of the cart-road from Imphal to Kohima as heretofore.

9. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Lord Curzon visited the State in 1901 and Lord Kitchener in 1904. Lord Hardinge intended paying the State a visit in October 1914, but was compelled to cancel his arrangements by the outbreak of war. His Highness the Maharaja visited Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in January 1917. His Highness the Maharaja attended the ceremonies and receptions in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi in February 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in India. A

10. His Highness is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cooch Behar	His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Hindu ( <i>Brakmo</i> ).	20th December 1886.	1st September 1913.	1,307	592,489 <del>592,514</del>	R 29,61,204 <del>34,68,612</del>
2	Tripura	His Highness Maharaja Maulkyaarendra Kishor Deb Barman Bahadur Hindu ( <i>Kshetriya</i> ).	3rd November 1883.	12th March 1909.	4,116	304,437 <del>302,801</del>	23,75,092 <del>23,02,112</del> 23,03,801†

\* The figures are approximate

† Including zamindaris in British territory excluding loans and deposits.

## COOCH BEHAR.

1. Nripendra Narayan succeeded his father as Raja in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruler. In 1884 His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the titles of Maharaja and Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary, and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction.

2. Nripendra Narayan was present as Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty at the Coronation in England of His late Majesty as well as at that of the present King-Emperor. He died on the 18th September 1911 at Bexhill-on-Sea while on a visit to England and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan, who died in England on the 1st September 1913.

3. The present Ruler, Jitendra Narayan succeeded his brother, His late Highness Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur on the 1st September 1913. His succession was confirmed by Government on the 13th September 1913, and he was formally installed on the ancestral *gaddi* as Maharaja on the 17th November 1913 by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

4. Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was born on the 20th December 1886. He was first educated at home and in May 1898 he accompanied his father to England and joined a Preparatory School at Farnborough. He entered Eton in 1899 where he continued his studies till 1904.

5. On his return to India in 1905 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun and stayed there till the end of 1907.

6. The Maharaja visited England in 1911 and attended His Majesty King George's Coronation as an Honorary A.D.C. to his father Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur. He was also present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and was presented on each of these occasions with Coronation Medals. The Maharaja also attended the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes held at Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in February 1921. His Highness has the privilege of a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.

7. His Highness visited England again for a few months in 1913 and during his stay there married in August, Shrimati Raj Kumari Indira Raja, the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda. A daughter was born on the 1st October 1914. A son and

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute to guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 29,63,034 34,63,628	R a 67,700 15	..	..	..	..	215 295	..	..	13
25,49,585 4,56,645 29,44,632	..	..	.	243 221	..	..	..	..	13

\* The figures are approximate.

heir was born on the 15th December 1915. He has been named Jubraj Jagaddipendra Narayan. Another son was born to His Highness on the 6th July 1918 and was named Maharaj Kumar Indrajit Narayan. His Highness and family proceeded to Europe on a short visit in February 1919 and while staying in London another daughter was born to His Highness on the 23rd May 1919. His Highness returned from England in September 1919, and again in April 1920 visited England, where he had left his family. A third daughter was born to His Highness in London on the 5th June 1920. His Highness returned from England with his family in February 1921. In the meantime Maharaj-Kumar Hitendra Narayan, His Highness' youngest brother, died at Darjeeling on the 7th November 1920. <sup>\*</sup>

8. In February 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Cooch Behar. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal visited Cooch Behar in April 1913. In November 1913, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal again visited Cooch Behar and installed the Maharaja on the *gaddi*. On that occasion His Highness declared that the system of administration introduced by his father and subsequently followed by his brother, under which the State had made satisfactory progress, would be continued and that the cause of education and sanitation would receive the care and attention they did from his father and brother. The K.C.S.I. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1917.

9. The State is managed, as before his father's death, by the Maharaja with the assistance of a Council of which he is himself the President. The Vice-President of the Council, who is also in charge of the General Department of the State, is a member of the Indian Civil Service, whose services have been lent to the State by the British Government, the other members of the Council being Maharaj-Kumar Victor Nityendra Narayan, His Highness' brother, the Financial Secretary to His Highness, the Judicial Member of the Council, the Secretary to His Highness and the Revenue Officer of the State. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the members of the ~~State Council and five non-official members representing different classes and interests of the State.~~ The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State in respect of extradition cases.

10. The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1894, a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway system at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri district. Its conversion into gauge was completed in April 1910.

11. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows :—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.

### TRIPURA.

1. This State, of which the Capital is Agartala, is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract. At times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east and south and Kamrup in the north.

2. The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century, but at the beginning of the 17th century the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th century it was reduced by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control.

3. The Muhammadaus, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impartible Raj," and the Raja for the time being is both British zamindar and a Ruling Prince. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts.

\* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, IX, page 535, 1883.

The latest decision\* is, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected by the Government for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari.

4. The Raj family of Tripura, like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Rajas have, however, taken the status of the Kshetriya caste and claim descent from the Lunar race. Their present title Barman means "armour"—a term applicable to all Kshetrias, and their family name was "Pha" up to 1279 A.D., when Tugral, then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation of Manikya (Manik), a jewel. The traditions and history of the family are contained in the Rajmala, or State record, an epic in Bengali, said to be the oldest composition in that language in existence. The family has recently intermarried freely with the stock in Manipur. The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenue due to the Mogul, and Shamsheer Jang, a Musalman, was appointed Governor of Tripura. After the State came under British rule with the *Dewani* of Bengal, Krishna Manik was made Raja by the aid of the English in succession to Shamsheer Jang.

5. In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died, the succession was disputed, but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya, 140th of his line, was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897.

6. The Bara Thakur of Tripura submitted a memorial against the order of the Raja appointing his eldest son as Jubraj, but it was rejected by the Government of India. He afterwards brought a civil suit for declaration of his title to the zamindari in succession to the present Ruler, but it was rejected on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

7. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares, and his son Birendra Kishore Manikya, who was born in 1883, was installed as Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th November 1909. He was married on the 30th November 1907 to a daughter of the late Rana Padam Jung Bahadur, by whom he has one son, Bikram Kishore Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908 and appointed Jubraj on the 25th November 1909. A second son was born to him by the fourth Maharani on the 3rd June 1921.

8. Raj Kumar Navadwip Chandra Deva Varma was appointed Minister in November 1909 in place of Babu Annada Charan Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate whose services had been lent to the State. He was succeeded by the Chief's brother, Rajkumar Brojendra Kishore Deb Barman.

9. The zamindari is managed by Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta, a retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who took over charge of the Chakla office at Comilla on the 21st May 1907, and who also holds the post of Minister. A survey and settlement of the zamindari under the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1899.

10. In 1871, a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were in special danger

from Lushai raids. In 1878, the Political Agency, as a separate post, was abolished, but it was revived again in 1910. In the interval the Magistrate of Tippera was *ex-officio* Political Agent.

11. The British Government has no treaty with Tripura, nor does it receive any tribute. A *sanad*, dated the 21st June 1904, was granted to the late Raja Radha Kishore Manikya by the Viceroy settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances.

12. The present Maharaja attended the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 with his father, the late Raja Radha Kishore Manikya. A Gold Delhi Durbar Medal was awarded to the late Raja, and a silver medal to the present Maharaja who was then the Jubraj. The present Ruler and his predecessor were present at Calcutta at the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in January 1906. The Maharaja also attended the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911 and the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in February 1921.

13. Sir Andrew Fraser visited Agartala in July 1904. This was the first occasion on which a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal paid a visit to Tripura. At a Durbar held in the palace at Agartala, His Honour presented to His Highness the late Raja the *sanad* mentioned above. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal visited the State in February 1913, and again in March 1918.

14. The Maharaja's younger brother, Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman, was admitted into the Imperial Cadet Corps in August 1903, but retired in 1904 from the corps owing to ill-health. He was married on the 8th March 1908 to a sister (by a different mother) of the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur at Dholpur.

15. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy, and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

16. The title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon His Highness on the 1st January 1919. At a Durbar held in Ujjayanta palace at Agartala on the 22nd August 1919, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal invested His Highness with this title.

17. The State was known as "Hill Tippera" till 1920, when its name was changed to "Tripura" at the request of the Maharaja.

18. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows :—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kharsawan . झरसावन	Raja Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Raja of —, (Rajput).	4th July 1892.	6th February 1902.	153	37,409	Rs. 55,072
2	Seraikela . सेराकेला	<sup>Maha</sup> Raja† Udit Narayan Singh Deo Bahadur,‡ Raja of —, (Rajput).	15th January 1849.	23th November 1883.	449	116,539	1,77,858

\* These figures are approximate.

† The hereditary title of " Raja " was conferred on the 4th June 1917.

‡ Personal title

## CHOTA NAGPUR FEUDATORY STATES.

The two Chota Nagpur Feudatory States of Kharsawan and Seraikela were declared to be outside British India in 1891. They pay no tribute to the British Government. They lie within the boundary of the Singhbhum district of the Chota Nagpur Division, and are under the control of the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. Revised *sanads* defining their relations with the British Government on terms similar to those of the Orissa Feudatory Chiefs of Group III were granted to the Chiefs in November 1919. They had previously in 1914 received *sanads* of adoption which placed them on the same footing in this respect as the Chiefs of the Orissa Feudatory States.

## KHARSAWAN.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Thakur Mahendra Narayan Singh Deo, died in 1902. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, who was a minor. During the minority the State was under Government management. The minor Chief was educated in the Raj Kumar College at Raipur. He was installed on the *gadi* on the 4th July 1913, when the title of Thakur was conferred on him as a personal distinction by His Excellency the Viceroy. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917. In 1914 the Chief was authorised to exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class and in 1916 to hear appeals from the Courts of his State. A son and heir was born on the 27th December 1911 whose name is Sriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 49,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,21,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

2. The late Chief endeavoured to effect a raiyatwari resettlement of his State a few years ago, but it was of a very unfair character, and would, in all probability, have led to a rebellion among the Kol raiyats. It was consequently disallowed, and a resettlement was ordered to be made at the expense of the State by Government agency. This was completed in 1908.

#### SERAIKELA.

1. The present Chief, Raja Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883 on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Chakradhar Singh Deo, who received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1856. The same title was conferred on the present Chief in 1884 as a personal distinction. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917. The heir-apparent Jubraj Aditya Pratap Singh Deo was born on the 30th July 1887. He now exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class in the State.

2. The administration of the State is generally satisfactory. But the Chief's attempts at a resettlement of the Kuehang Pir gave rise to serious discontent amongst the tenantry. It was therefore decided that the work of resettlement should be carried out by Government agency. The settlement commenced in 1904 under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, and was completed in 1908.

Serial No	Name of State	Name, title, and caste of Ruler	Date of birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles.	Population	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Athgarh	Raja Sriharan Radhakanta Deberta Patnalk, Raja of —, (Kayasth)	23th November 1900.	22nd June 1918	108	42 339	Rs 86 238
2	Athmalilk	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Sumant, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	10th November 1904	3rd November 1918	730	59,753	2,877
3	Bamra	Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deo, Raja of —, (Rajput).	25th February 1914	1st January 1920	1,088	137,432	2 98,742
4	Baramba	<i>Narayan Chandra</i> Raja, Bhadambhar Birhar Mangray Mahapatra, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	<i>12th January 1880</i> 12th April 1914	<i>20th August 1881</i> 10th July 1922	134	38 030	61,201
5	Baud	Raja Narayan Prishad Deo, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	14th March 1904	10th March 1913.	1,264	124,415	2,15,467
6	Bonal	Raja Indra Deo, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	6th January 1884.	19th February 1902	1,296	08,180	1,40,772
7	Dispalla	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Bhanj, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	10th April 1908	11th December 1913	508	34,510	71 171
8	Dhenkanal	Raja Sankara Pratap Mohendra Bahadur, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	15th November 1904.	16th October 1918	1,463	233,691	2,84,820
9	Gangpur	Raja Bhawanil Shankar Shukhar Deo, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	14th May 1898.	10th June 1917.	2,402	309,847	4,43,159
10	Hladol	Raja Naba Kishor Chandra Mardray Jagadeh, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	14th June 1891	10th February 1906	312	28,021	94,872
11	Kalahandi (Haroud).	Raja Brij Mohan Deo, O.B.E., Raja of —, (Nagabansi), (Kshatriya)	14th May 1896.	29th October 1897.	3,745	415,846	3,95,375
12	Keonjhar	Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo, Raja of —, (Rajput)	3rd February 1883	27th October 1905	3,096	370,532	6,76,504
13	Khandpara	<i>Narayan Singh</i> Raja Ram-Chandra-Samant, Mardray Bhramurbar Roy, Raja of —, (Rajput)	<i>26th Dec. 1922</i> 10th January 1906	<i>10th August 1922</i> 3rd September 1905	244	64,289	12,378
14	Mayurbhanj	<i>Chandrasekhar</i> Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, Maharaja of —, (Kshatriya)	7th August 1899.	22nd February 1912.	4,243	754,457	21,54,503
15	Narsinghpur	<i>Narayan</i> Raja Ananta Chaitan Marsingh Harichandan Mahapatra Hereditary Chief of —, (Rajput) Feudatory	<i>9th September 1908</i> 16th May 1908	<i>5th July 1912</i> 10th July 1921	100	33,003	67,188
16	Nayagarh	Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, Raja of —, (Rajput)	15th August 1911	7th December 1918	588	122 843	1,95,500
17	Nilguri	Raja Kishor Chandra Mardray Harichandan, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	2nd February 1904.	6th July 1918.	278	65,239	1,48,208
18	Pal Lahara	Raja Mun Pal Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	26th November 1903	18th April 1913	452	23,791	55,856
19	Patna	Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo, Maharaja of —, (Chauhan Rajput)	1882 . .	4th February 1910.	2,399	494,719	4,87,358
20	Ranpur	Raja Birhar Krishna Chandra Singh Bijradhar Narendra Mahapatra, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	About 1877 .	12th July 1899	203	31,229	55,608
21	Rairakhol	Raja Bir Chandra Jadhmani Deo, Kadambansi, Raja of —, (Rajput)	1894 . .	3rd July 1906	833	41,281	79,201
22	Sonpur	Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrasaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., Raja of —, (Chauhan Rajput)	28th June 1874.	8th August 1902.	906	226,663	2,32,995
23	Talcher	Raja Kishor Chandra Birhar Harichandan, Raja of —, (Rajput)	9th June 1880	18th December 1891.	399	51,006	1,73,926
24	Tigiria	Raja Lunamall Kshatriya Birabar Chamurati Shah Mahapatra, Raja of —, (Kshatriya)	10th March 1857.	8th April 1886.	46	10,635	20,094

\* These figures are approximate

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
60,960	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
82,170	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,00,177	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
60,087	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,37,699	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,30,187	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
88,005	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,38,280	5,099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,34,691	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
98,014	551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,35,708	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
6,14,017	1,710	..	..	..	11	118	..	..	Nil.
67,630	4,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
22,54,107	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
65,963	1,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,02,550	5,525	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	Nil.
1,60,115	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
44,304	..	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,90,247	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
58,374	1,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
85,042	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,37,755	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1,75,549	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
23,076	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.



## ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

The 24 Orissa Feudatory States are divided into three groups as shown below. The five States in group I were transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905; the two States in group II were transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur to that of the Commissioner of Orissa in 1905; while the 17 States in group III were previously known as "the Tributary Mahals of Orissa." The States in the three groups were declared to be outside of British India in 1865-66, 1891 and 1888, respectively, and all liable to pay tributes. Revised *sanads* defining their relations with the British Government were granted to the Chiefs in May 1915. The Chiefs of Group II again were granted revised *sanads* in November 1919 on terms similar to those of the Chiefs of Group III. They had previously in 1914 received *sanads* of adoption which placed them on the same footing in this respect as the Chiefs of other groups who already enjoyed the privilege. The States are all under the control of the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Orissa.

GROUP I.		
1. Bamra.		3. Patua.
2. Kalahandi.		4. Rairakhol.
5. Sonpur.		
GROUP II.		
1. Bonai.		2. Gangpur.
GROUP III.		
1. Athgarh.		7. Hindol.
2. Athmallik.		8. Keonjhar.
3. Baramba.		9. Khandpara.
4. Baud.		10. Mayurbhanj.
5. Daspalla.		11. Narsinghpur.
6. Dhenkanal.		12. Nayagarh.
		13. Nilgiri.
		14. Pal Lahara.
		15. Ranpur.
		16. Talcher.
		17. Tigiria.

## ATHGARH.

1. Raja Srikanan Bishwanath Bebertá Patnáik Bahadur, Chief of Athgarh, died on the 22nd June 1918, and was succeeded by his only son, a minor, then about eight and a half years of age, under the name and title of Raja Srikanan Radhanath Beberta Patnaik.

2. The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874. The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred on the late Chief as a personal distinction in 1908.

## ATHMALLIK.

1. The Chief of this State was formerly styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, a title which was also made hereditary, and in 1890 the then Chief, Raja Mahendra Deo Samant, received the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

2. The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but was made permanent by the *sanad* of 1894.

3. The State was well managed by the late Chief, Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samanta. He died on the 3rd November 1918, and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta. \*

## BAMRA.

1. Tribhuban Singh, Chief of Bamra, died in May 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew Raja Sir Sudhal Deo. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K.C.I.E., died on the 19th November 1903, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Saehidanand Deo, under the style and title of Raja Tribhuban Deo. Raja Tribhuban Deo died on the 11th March 1916 and was succeeded by his eldest son Tikait Dibyashankar Deo under the name and title of Raja Sudhal Deo, who was granted a C.B.E., on the 1st January 1919 for services in connection with the war. Raja Sudhal Deo died on the 1st January 1920, leaving a minor son who succeeded him under the name and title of Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deo.

2. The administration of the State is generally maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads.

## BARAMBA.

1. The <sup>Lt</sup>present Chief, Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahápátra, <sup>was</sup> is the twenty-first in descent from the founder of the State. The Raja, having lost his first wife, married again on the 20th January 1904 a sister of the zamindar of Khalikote in the Ganjam district in Madras. The family title was originally Raut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of

"Mangraj," and a few generations ago the family assumed the title of Birbar Mangraj Mahá-pátra. The State was under Government management on account of the minority of the present Chief, which expired in April 1901. The State, however, continued to be under the direct control of Government till January, 1908. It has now been released under certain conditions. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 10th January 1914, &

#### BAUD.

1. Till 1837 this State formed part of the then South-Western Frontier Agency. It was

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Add the following after the first sentence of paragraph 3 under Baud :—

"The Minor Chief married the sister of the Minor Chief of the Athmallik State on the 28th January 1923."

founder of the State was born on the 14th March 1904. The State is now under Government management owing to the Chief's minority.

#### BONAI.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, and his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhar Deo, has been recognised by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo. The State was released from Government management on the 1st October 1915, subject to certain conditions.

2. The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to respectable timber merchants with the approval of Government.

3. It is the custom in this State for the Ruling Chief to take his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

#### DASPALLA.

Raja Narayan Deo Bhanja, Chief of Daspalla, who was the 16th in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 11th December 1913. Shortly before his death he adopted the grandson of the Raja Bahadur of Parikud, who was recognised by Government as his successor. Babu Baishnab Charan Deo, a relative of the late Chief, claimed to succeed him, and, when his claim was rejected by the Local Government, stirred up a serious disturbance among the Khond population of the State which resulted in the siege of the palace and the murder of some of the State officials, and would have had still more disastrous consequences but for the timely arrival of the Commissioner of Orissa with a force of military and police, who put the rebels to flight. In the subsequent trials three persons were sentenced to death and executed, while 89 were sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for various periods. The latter included Babu Baishnab Charan Deo who was transported for life.

#### DHENKANAL.

Bhagirathi Mahendra Bahadur, who was the 18th in descent from the founder of the State, was a good and enlightened ruler of the State. He was made a Maharaja in 1869. He made liberal donations for the benefit of the Oriyas and founded several scholarships. Being heirless, he adopted a son from the Baud family and thereby raised his family to the status of high caste Kshatriyas. He died in 1877 and was succeeded by his adopted son. The latter died a minor in 1885 and was succeeded by his son Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur who married in the family of the Chief of the Seraikela State in the Chota Nagpur Division. The State which had been under Government management continuously since 1877 was released on the 13th February 1906, when the Chief attained the age of twenty-one years. A resettlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the State forests. The Chief died on the 16th October 1918, and was succeeded by his son under the style and title of Raja Sankara Pratap Mahendra Bahadur.

#### GANGPUR.

1. Raja Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, while a minor, succeeded his grand-father Maharaja Raghnath Sikhar Deo who died on the 10th June 1917. The late Chief was over 67 for 52 years. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a peer.

The State was released from Government management on the 14th May 1919 when the minor Chief attained majority. He was formally placed on the *gadi* on the 2nd February 1920. A son and heir was born to him on the 10th March 1920.

2. A serious disturbance occurred in 1897 among certain Gaontias and Naiks. After smouldering for some years, the discontent took the shape of open revolt attended by a number of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary for the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders. S. McLeod-Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the Diwan of the State. There is also an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Dobson, Manager of the Bengal Timber Trading Company, who holds his court at Raghunathpali, a station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and the Local Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These have been levied from October 1903.

3. The State is rich in forests and minerals, and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made to some of the principal European firms in Calcutta and other leading business-men in India and England. As might have been expected a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders has taken place into several stations along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line.

4. The subordinate zamindars all bear a feudal relation to the State.

#### HINDOL.

The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Mardraj Jagadeb. The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Mardraj Jagadeb, who was the twenty-second in succession, from the founder of the State died on the 10th February 1906, and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, while a minor. The State was released from Government management on the 20th February 1913, when the minor Chief attained his majority. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 20th October 1913. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 12th November 1917. The Chief has now been allowed to exercise within the limits of his State powers similar to those with which a District Magistrate may be invested under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1921 as a personal distinction.

#### KALAHANDI OR KAROND.

1. Udit Pratab Deo, Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghu Keshar Deo, the adopted son of the Raja, was recognised by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British officer was, in 1882, appointed as Political Agent with head-quarters at Bhawani Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity.

2. The present Chief, Raja Brijmohan Deo, son of Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th October 1897, on the death of his father.

3. The State was released from Government management on the Chief attaining majority on the 14th May 1917. He was formally invested with ruling powers on the 10th January 1918. The police force has been fully reorganised under a Deputy Superintendent of Police from the British Police. The financial position of the State is sound.

4. For services rendered in connection with the war, the Chief was appointed to be an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1918.

5. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 3rd October 1919.

#### KEONJHAR.

1. The Raja of Keonjhar had formerly full authority over Pal Lahara. The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs. 2,976-11-11 but in recognition of the services of the present Chief's grandfather during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs. 1,000; it includes the amount payable by Pal Lahara. Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a

Maharaja, and his Diwan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month.

2. The present Chief's father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhunj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. His predecessor died childless, and he, the son of a concubine, succeeded him according to the custom of the family. His rule was not a peaceful one. He was a capable man, but there were more than one disturbance during his time. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and rebelled. This is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the re-settlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his administration. He was created a Maharaja in 1877 and had three sons.

3. He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo. A son and heir was born to the young Chief on the 26th December 1905. The Chief was given for some time a capable Diwan, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government. The State is now under Government management and Mr. J. H. Price, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been appointed Superintendent of the State. The *sanad* of this State has been revised in the same way as those of the other States, but it cannot be delivered until a new Chief is installed.

#### *Ram Chandra Samanta* KHANDPARA.

The late Chief, Raja ~~Natobor~~ Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray, died on the <sup>26th</sup> ~~3rd~~ September 1905, and has been succeeded by his adopted son, ~~Raja Ram Chandra Samanta~~. The young Chief <sup>has some knowledge of Oriya-classical literature and composes Oriya-verse.</sup> He is the <sup>12th</sup> ~~twelfth~~ in descent from the founder of the State. The family title is Bhramarbar Ray.

#### MAYURBHANJ.

1. The present Chief's grandfather, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler, was created a Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his efficient administration of the State and of his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs. 27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a college.

2. After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He received a liberal education, and was the most enlightened of the Garjat Chiefs. In 1910 he proceeded to England *via* Japan and America. His State was administered on British lines under his personal supervision, and in a manner which earned the commendation of successive Superintendents. He was vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*.

3. The late Chief was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 when the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in June 1910.

4. The late Chief attended the Imperial Durbar at Delhi in 1911. He died from an accident on the 22nd February 1912 and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed the Diploma Examination of that College in April 1917. The State was released from Government management on the 6th August 1920, when the minor Chief attained majority. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 13th November 1920. He has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge, District Magistrate and with the powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has been allowed to delegate these powers to his Diwan Mr. <sup>S. Madhulal Samal</sup> Hugh McPherson.

5. A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the headquarters of the State, with the Baripada Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

6. In May 1917 a rising occurred among the Santal inhabitants of the State, the immediate cause of which was the panic caused by an attempt to recruit for a Labour Corps for service in France. The Santals assaulted some of the minor officials who were helping in the work of recruitment, looted certain bazars and broke up the railway line. Order was temporarily restored by the despatch of the armed police reserves from Orissa and 100 infantry from Calcutta. In spite of assurances regarding the recruiting operations, the Santals continued to hold mass meetings in order to discuss sundry grievances with regard to certain features of the administration, and in June a fresh rising occurred in the Bamanghati subdivision, the

biazar of Rairangpur being looted and burnt and a State constable murdered by the mob. Military and police were again called in and the disturbances were quelled by the end of the month. A large number of Santals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on account of their complicity in these disturbances.

7. For services in connection with the war, the Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918.

8. The Minor Chief during 1919 travelled in England and saw many interesting sights and places; he also toured round the battle areas in France and Belgium.

#### NARSINGPUR.

Raja Sadhu Charan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra died on the 28th July 1912 and was succeeded by his minor son and heir, who was then nearly six years old. During his minority the State was under the management of the British Government. The minor Chief died on the 5th July 1921, when the succession of his minor brother aged about 13 years was recognised under the name and title of Raja Ananta Charan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, and the State continued to be under Government management.

#### NAYAGARH.

1. Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third in descent from the founder of the State, ruled for twelve months, and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh, a blood relation, who died in 1897, having on his death-bed authorised his younger Rani to adopt an heir. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata was accordingly adopted almost immediately after from a family related by marriage. He had received no education, and was too old to learn at the time of his sudden and unexpected elevation.

2. The State is now administered by Government. The Raja was married in May 1903 to the daughter of the Raja of Hindol. It was alleged some years ago that human sacrifice had been practised in the State. The matter was enquired into and it was found that some people had met their death under suspicious circumstances, but there was no proof that they had been offered as sacrifices. The Raja died on the 7th December 1918 and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata.

#### NILGIRI.

The late Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, who was a brother of the late Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo of Mayurbhanj, died on the 6th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son who was then ten years of age, under the name and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Mardraj Harichandan. The State is now under Government management.

#### PAL LAHERA.

1. This State pays its tribute direct into the Government treasury but it is paid as a part of the tribute payable by Keonjhar.

2. Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the late Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The family titles of "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi*.

3. By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja was made hereditary. The late Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal. He died on the 30th July 1912 and the State is now under Government management. Sarad Chandra Pal, son of the late Chief's cousin, has, under Government sanction, been selected to succeed to the *gadi* under the name and title of Raja Muni Pal.

A son and heir was born to him on the 24th March 1923.

#### PATNA.

1. The present Chief, Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, on the 4th February 1910.

2. The State is managed by its own Chief, assisted by a Diwan approved by the Political Agent. The administration of Maharaja Dalganjan Singh was not satisfactory, and it was necessary to place the control of the police, the disposal of judicial business, and the manage-

ment of finance almost entirely in the hands of the Diwan. The Chief has since been allowed to deal himself with cases and orders of the Diwan which he considers should be revised or modified, and to sanction the budget of his State. The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak.

3. For services in connection with the war the Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918.

#### RANPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, is 98th in descent from the founder of the State. During the time of the late Chief, who was an imbecile, the State was badly administered, necessitating the interference of Government more than once, and a Government officer, selected by the Superintendent, was lent as Diwan. The present Chief succeeded in July 1899, and the State is now fairly well managed. The family title is "Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra."

#### RAIRAKHOL.

The late Chief, Raja Gaura Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906. Before his death he adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The minor Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was released from Government management when the Chief was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1916. He married the sister of the Maharaja of Sonpur in May 1912. A son and heir was born to the Chief in August 1914.

#### SONPUR.

1. The late Chief, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, was born in 1853 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, on the 11th September 1891. The excellent manner in which the administration was conducted by him was recognised by Government in the bestowal upon him in 1898 of the title of Raja Bahadur.

2. The present Chief, Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902. He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, and was present at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in January 1903<sup>and also in 1911</sup>. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him in 1908 as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in January 1921.

3. The administration of justice, both criminal and civil, is very efficient. The financial position of the State is generally satisfactory.

4. For services in connection with the war the Chief was appointed a K.C.I.E. and was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

#### TALCHER.

The present Chief, Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, is the twenty-second in the line, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891. He was the son of the late Raja's first cousin. His minority having expired on the 9th June 1901, he was allowed to take charge of his State. A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902. The State is well administered, and the young Chief promises well. He has recently been given extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*. The family title is "Birbar Harichandan."

Coal has been found in the State, but it has been declared to be inferior in quality to Raniganj coal. Explorations were made once in 1841, again in 1855, and lastly in 1875 with the same unfavourable result. The coal-bearing area covers about thirty miles.

#### TIGIRIA.

This is the smallest of all the Tributary States of Orissa. The present Chief, Raja Banamali, bears the family title "Kshatriya Birabar Chamupati Sinh Mahapatra." He has adopted the minor son of a relative of the Chief of Baud. The State is fairly well administered.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jath . .	Meherban Ramarav Amritrav alias Aba Saheb Daphle, Chief of— (Maratha).	11th January 1886.	13th January 1893.	980'8	54 82,649	Rs. <del>2,55,111</del> 3,02,638 2,83,563

\* These figures are approximate.

#### JATH (INCLUDING DĀPHLAPUR).

1. Jath is one of the Sātāra *jaghirs* and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satwajirao Chawan Patil of Dāphlapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijāpur, in 1680. The same person acquired *jaghirs* of two Mahāls, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A.D. 1700.

2. The late Chief Amritrav Saheb Daphle, died without male issue on the 12th January 1892. The present Chief, Ramrav Abasaheb Daphle, succeeded to the *jaghirs* on the 13th January 1893, and was adopted by the senior widow of the late Chief, Lakshmibai Saheb Daphle. He was educated at the Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot. His natural brother, Bala-saheb Daphle, who, after a three years' training, was serving as 2nd-Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces, has been promoted to the rank of Captain, and is employed in the 2nd Rajputs. The heir-apparent to the present Chief is his son, Vijaysing alias Babasaheb, who was born on the 21st July 1909.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. <del>2,11,120</del> 2,86,007 3,39,575	Rs. 10,129*	Rs. 958	..	..	..	..	..	..	NW.

\* These figures are approximate.

3. The administration of the State is conducted by the Chief with the assistance of the Karbhari appointed by him with the approval of the Bombay Government. The State has been under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Bijapur, from the 6th September 1901, before which it was under the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Country. The Estate of Dāphlapur was restored to its parent State of Jath consequent on the death, on the 13th January 1917, of Rani Bai Sahib Daphle in accordance with the decision of 1861 of the Bombay Government which was subsequently confirmed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population	Average annual revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cutch . .	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of —, (Jadeja Rajput, Hindu)	23rd August 1866.	1st January 1876.	7,616*	4,84,526	Rs. 22,59,438

\* Exclusive of the Rann of Cutch.

## CUTCH.

1. Cutch has an extensive seaboard. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jara, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A.D. 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste nor tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876, and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Savai Bahadur." His Highness was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 12,51,183	Rs. A. P. 82,257 15 0	..	..	..	..	..			Permanent 17 Local 19

taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

The title of G.C.S.I. was conferred upon him in June 1917, and for his services in connection with the war, the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1918. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him on the 1st January 1921. ✓

His Highness the Maharao has two sons. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1885, is well educated, and has five children—three sons and two daughters. The second, Kumar Shri Godji, was born in 1888, and has two sons.

The Maharao is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Savanur	Captain Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Afghan).	7th October 1890.	30th January 1893.	70	16,825	Rs. 1,38,067

NOTE.—The excess expenditure over income is due to extraordinary

### SÁVANUR.

1. Sávanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the subdivisions of Bankápur and Karajgi in the Dhárwár District. The ruling family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of his father in 1892, the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, a boy two years old, was placed under guardianship and the administration of the State was entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Collector and Political Agent at Dhárwár. On the 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Rájkunár College at Rájkot. The Nawab left Rájkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Bareilly and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Ajmir. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun in April 1909. On the completion of his training with the Cadet Corps, the Nawab was installed on the *gadi* on the 12th November 1912. A son and heir was born to the Nawab on the 6th March 1919 and was named Abdul Hamid Khan. A daughter was born to the Nawab on the 4th October 1914. She is named Shanoor Jahan Begum.

2. The State was under British management almost continuously from 1868 to 1912, with the exception of two brief periods. The administration under British management was conducted on lines practically similar to those on which administration was conducted in the adjoining British territory.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 1,38,820	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.

non-recurring charges    The financial condition of the State is sound

3. The Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces on the 28th November 1912, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Sydenham on the 13th August 1912, and to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 8th May 1913. The Nawab went on Active Service with the Indian Expeditionary Force employed in the Persian Gulf in November 1914. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrett, General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force D. He left on the 12th November 1914 to take up his appointment, and returned to India on the 20th April 1915. He was mentioned in despatches. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, he was promoted to the honorary rank of Captain in the Army on the 1st January 1918. He was appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 24th July 1917, and he is now Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. When the Afghan War broke out in 1919, the Nawab placed his personal services at the disposal of the British Government, for the second time.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cambay	His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussein Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Mogal).	16th May 1911.	..	350	71,715	Rs. 3,522 7,000-0-6 8,50924

\* These figures are approximate.

### CAMBAY.

1. Cambay is a first class State under the political supervision of the Collector of the Kaira district. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Mogal of the Najumisani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jung. He was born in May 1911.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. <del>75,500</del> <del>6,30,639</del> 7,08,766	Rs. 21,924	..	..	..	10	<del>143</del> 145	..	..	11

\* These figures are approximate.

2. The State is now under British administration owing to the Nawab's minority.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Es etc.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Akadla .	Four share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	2	140	Rs. 3,000
2	Alampar (Devani).	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	..	1	370	6,000
3	Amrapur .	Three share-holders, (Rajput Muhammadan). .	..	..	8	1,520	20,000
4	Anandpur .	Six share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	130	6,745	30,882
5	Ankevalia .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	17	2,516	22,500
6	Babra . .	Six share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	10	7,217	80,000
7	Dagasra .	Five share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	56	14,914	1,73,628
8	Dajana .	Malek Kamalkhan Hamadkhan, of—, (Muhammadan). .	6th January 1905.	10th March 1921.	183 12	11,763	2,00,000
9	Damanbor .	One share-holder, (Kathi) . .	9th December 1869	2nd August 1906.	12	793	3,914
10	Bintwa. { Manavadar Sardar-gadh. Two other divisions.	{ Khan Shri Gulam Moinuddin Khanji, (Pathan). Musain Yawar Khan, (Pathan) . .	{ 22nd December 1911. 14th July 1880	{ 17th October 1918 6th March 1903.	{ 221 8	{ 17,303 6,824 9,201	{ 3,71,230 78,150 1,12,591
11	Bhadli .	Five share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	15	2,485	62,000
12	Bhadva .	Jideji Dalsinhji Partapsinhji, of—, (Rajput)	23rd November 1892.	12th March 1901.	7	1,179	15,000
13	Bhadvana .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	15	623	5,900
14	Bhalala .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	0	313	992
15	Bhalga m Bhaldoi.	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	1	724	7,400
16	Bhalgamda .	Three share-holders (Hindu) . .	..	..	19	1,648	10,000
17	Bhandaria .	Four share-holders, (Ahi) . .	..	..	3	658	4,830
18	Bharejda .	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	2	421	2,500
19	Bhathan .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	4	435	2,200
20	Bhavnagar .	His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji, Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of—, (Gohil Rajput)	19th May 1912.	17th July 1919.	..	4,25,434 441,367	49,28,420
21	Bhimora .	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	..	1,168	6,787
22	Bhoika .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	..	30	3,013	24,000
23	Bhojavadar .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	3	853	5,000
24	Bildi . .	Baunbal, (Sindhi) . .	..	..	3	409	4,000
25	Boda-no-ness	One share-holder, (Ahi) . .	..	..	88	167	900
26	Chachana .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	..	6	484	2,500
27	Chamardi (Yachhani).	Twenty-four share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	7	1,998	10,000
28	Charkha .	Four share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	10	1,309	17,000
29	Chhalala .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	5	729	2,000
30	Chitravadi (Devani).	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	..	2	290	1,200
31	Chobari .	Six share-holders (Kathi) . .	..	..	13	423	5,200
32	Chok . .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	4	1,430	6,800
33	Chotila .	Eight share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	108	7,125	21,900
34	Chuda .	Thakor Bhadursinhji Joravarsinhji, of—, (Jhala Rajput).	23rd April 1900	20th January 1921.	78 2	12,599	1,40,000
35	Dahida .	Six share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	2	914	8,400
36	Darod . .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	4	200	700
37	Dasada .	Six share-holders, (Muhammadan) . .	..	..	129 76	13,269	1,94,237
38	Datha . .	Two main share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	68 9	10,731	23,000
39	Dedan .	Four share-holders, (Kotila) . .	..	..	40 5	4,984	37,681†
40	Dedarda .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	2	876	4,100
41	Derdi Janbal	Three share-holders, (Charan) . .	..	..	2	823	9,000
42	Devlia .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	11	537	7,000
43	Dhola (Devani).	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	..	1	305	1,500

\* These figures are approximate.

† Average of five years.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		Indian State Forces. <del>Imperial Service</del> Troops.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 1,600	Rs. 129	Rs. 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	1,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
7,900	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
30,259	715	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
21,000	1,300	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
97,466	..	4,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
61,817	7,880	57	..	..	7	31	..	..	Nil.
2,100	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,51,815	14,821	2,346	..	..	11	37	..	..	} Nil.
77,340	7,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
92,596	7,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20,000	1,101	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
12,030	1,394	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,370	998	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
992	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,140	204	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,000	1,400	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,500	..	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,000	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,200	641	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
37,85,692	1,28,069	26,439	52	263	..	..	263 300	222	13†
8,192	308	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
27,000	1,759	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
7,500	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
700	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,500	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
13,563	..	858	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
17,340	..	541	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
700	971	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,125	..	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,514	154	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,000	..	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
28,647	652	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
88,215	6,324	820	..	..	9	2	..	..	Nil.
8,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
700	366	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,46,379	12,968	16,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
32,017	..	5,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
39,258	..	4,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,000	467	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
930	..	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

† Permanent local salute of 15 guns.



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
44	Dholarva .	One share-holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	4	478	5,500
45	Dhrafa .	Nine share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	44	8,941	80,000
46	Dhrangadhra	His Highness Maharaja Sir Ghanshyamsinghji, Aijtsinghji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of—, (Jhala Rajput).	31st May 1880.	February 1911	1,156.5	79,142	3,00,000
47	Dhrol .	Thakor Sahib Daulatsinghji Harisinghji Thakor Sahib of, (Jadeja Rajput).	22nd August 1864.	2nd September 1914.	283	23,640	2,00,000
48	Dhudhraj .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	12	2,410	13,152
49	Gadhali .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	5	1,460	15,000
50	Gadhia .	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	11	442	3,000
51	Gadhka .	Jadeja Sivsindhji, (Rajput) . . .	26th November 1868.	26th November 1870.	23	1,903	17,069
52	Gadhula .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	1	271	3,000
53	Gandhol .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	53	154	2,000
54	Garmali Moti	One share-holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	2	319	2,800
55	Garmali Nani	Ditto ditto . . .	..	..	2	239	1,100
56	Gavridad .	Jadeja Dipsinghji Pratapsinghji, of—, (Rajput)	19th June 1870.	30th March 1911.	27	1,973	15,029
57	Gedi .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	11	600	1,000
58	Gigasaran .	Four share-holders, (Kathi) one share-holder (Muhammadan).	..	..	6	717	3,780
59	Gondal .	His Highness Thakur Sahib Sir Bhagvatsinghji Sagarmji, G.C.I.E., Thakur Sahib of—, (Jadeja Rajput, Hindu).	24th October 1865.	14th December 1869.	1,024	167,071	20,00,000
60	Guudiala .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	15	1,838	16,000
61	Halatia .	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	6	*1,080	9,500
62	Javej .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	7	047	5,200
63	Itaria .	One share-holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	6	506	20,000
64	Jafraabad .	Belongs to the Nawab of Janjira .	..	..	12.3	10,878	58,816
65	Jakhan .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	5	487	1,100
66	Jalia-Devani	Jadeja Mohabatsinghji, of—, (Rajput) .	6th August 1910.	26th October 1910.	36	2,688	17,061
67	Jalia Kayaaji	One share-holder, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	1	485	2,200
68	Jalia Manaji	Ditto ditto . . .	..	..	1	214	2,000
69	Jasdan .	Khachar Shri Ala Vajsur, of—, (Kathi).	4th November 1905.	10th June 1910.	283	20,884	3,62,983
70	Jotpur .	Fifteen share-holders, (Valu Kathi) .	..	..	733.8	107,671	10,04,110
71	Jhamar .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	4	516	2,500
72	J h a m k a (Velaui).	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	7	526	4,081
73	Jhampodad .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	4	550	2,698
74	Jhinjhuwada	Nine share-holders, (Koli) . . .	..	..	164.6	12,411	1,02,123
75	Junagadh .	His Highness Nawab Mahabat Khan, Rasulkhan, Nawab of—, (Babi Pathan).	1900	22nd January 1911.	3,283.7	465,221	52,72,782 (gross)
76	Junapadar .	One share-holder, (Koli) . . .	..	..	31	177	600
77	Kamadhta .	Mir Zulfikar Ali (Muhammadan) .	..	..	4	718	10,000
78	Kamalpur .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	4	1,102	10,000
79	Kaner .	One share-holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	2	327	2,000
80	Kaujarda .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	08	283	2,500
81	Kankasiali .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	76	240	1,020
82	K a n p u r - Ishwaria.	Four share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	3	1,358	13,980
83	Kantharia .	Five main share-holders, (Rajput).	..	..	14	1,861	12,000
84	Karlana .	Five share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	10	2,348	40,000
85	Karmad .	Gangbha Javatsinh, (Rajput) . . .	1894	1894	3	451	5,709
86	Karol .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	11	970	12,000
87	K a t o d i a (Vachiani).	Ditto ditto . . .	..	..	1	308	2,000

\* These figures are approximate.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		Indian State Forces IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
5,700	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
58,948	3,706	1,165	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,00,000	40,671	4,006	75	287	..	..	..	..	13
1,36,225	..	10,231	..	..	11	..	..	..	9
13,452	1,102	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
0,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
13,861	643	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,000	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,800	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,400	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,365	1,011	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,500	1,200	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,76,000	49,096	61,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
16,000	1,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
0,720	..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
12,000	252	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
56,816	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	Nil.
000	212	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,810	..	1,551-12-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,500	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,200	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,78,228	7,691	2,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,99,070	50,262	8,960	..	..	31	280	..	..	Nil.
2,590	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,136	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,608	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
76,268	11,073	653	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
25,02,852	28,394	37,210	..	..	206	1,599†	102	..	15‡
500	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,500	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
7,000	676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,000	..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
900	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,060	81	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,850	230	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,000	1,101	297-1-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,700	850	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,230	110	91-6-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,000	703	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,511	..	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

† Includes armed police.

‡ Two guns personal. Permanent local salute of 15 guns

Serial No	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles.	Population	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88	Kathroti .	One share holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	1	188	Rs 1,050
89	Kesari .	Two main share-holders, (Rajput).	..	..	3	216	1,125
90	Khambhali .	Three share holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	6	1,250	12,000
91	Khambhali .	Three share holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	10	922	1,000
92	Khiradi .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	5	693	5,000
93	Kherali .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	11	1,828	16,500
94	Khiyadli . Najani (Lakhipadri Thana)	One share holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	1	141	2,300
95	Khiyadli . Babra (Thana)	One share holder, (Sayid Muham madan)	..	..	2	348	6,000
96	Khiyadli . Dosa (Songadli Thana)	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	1	381	2,400
97	Khurrastra .	Judeja, Balsinhji, (Rajput) . . .	26th September 1890.	20th February 1905	13	3,659	24,019
98	Kotdi Nayam .	Four share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	About 1873 A D	..	3	1,060	9,000
99	Kotli Pitha .	Five share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	25	6,923	9,000
100	Kotli Sangani .	Thakor Himatsinhji Jogaji, Thakor of—, (Jadeja Rajput)	17th September 1802	..	90	9,240	96,030
101	Kothari .	Jideja Pratapsinhji, (Rajput) . . .	15th August 1876	23rd January 1908	27	2,146	22,116
102	Kuba .	Three share holders, (Nagar Brahman).	..	..	25	240	3,840
103	Lakhipadri .	One share-holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	5	500	2,100
104	Lakhtar . (Thana Lakhtar)	Thakor Karansinhji Vajeraji, C S I, Thakor of—, (Jhala Rajput).	10th January 1816	15th June 1846.	247.43	19,531	85,000
105	Laliad .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	4	803	5,634
106	Lathi .	Thakor Prahladsinhji Pralabsinhji, Thakor of—, (Gohil Rajput).	31st March 1912	14th October 1918	41.8	8,816	1,44,435
107	Limbdi .	Three Talukdars, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	7	2,186	50,000
108	Limbdi .	Thakor Saheb Sir Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of—, (Jhala Rajput).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	7	2,186	30,000
109	Lodhi .	K. S. Vijaysinhji . . . . . K. S. Mutwaji . . . . .	.. 22nd August 1912.	1st December 1918. 9th November 1917.	15	4,607	17,529 17,298
110	Mahi .	Thakor, Rumsinhji Modji, Thakor of—, (Jadeja Rajput).	14th February 1868	20th October 1907.	103	12,660	91,629
111	Manavav .	One share-holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	5	348	2,600
112	Matra Timbi .	Khachar Dever Pitha, (Kathi) . . . Khachar Bokra Pitha, (Kathi) . . .	17th February 1859 9th September 1864	30th August 1900	6	352	1,550
113	Mengni .	Jaleja Raghavsinhji Narsinhji, (Rajput).	13th August 1888	..	35	3,113	23,177
114	Mevasa .	Two share holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	24	786	4,564
115	Monvel .	Ditto ditto . . .	..	..	31	2,373	21,800
116	Morchopra .	One share-holder, (Ahr) . . .	..	..	88	472	700
117	Morvi . <i>Lakhey Wagaji</i>	His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir <i>Shri</i> <del>Wagaji</del> <i>Wagaji</i> —Ravaji, C.S.I., Thakor Saheb of—, (Jadeja Rajput).	14th January 1858. 17th February 1877.	8 June 1911. 8 February 1922.	822	91,355	13,00,000
118	Mowa (Mahura) .	Three share-holders, (Rajput, Hindu) . . .	..	..	76	337	2,306
119	Mull .	Thakor Harischandra Sinhi, (Parmar Rajput).	10th July 1899.	3rd December 1905.	133.2	15,830	1,20,000
120	Mulda—Deri .	Five share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	15	2,622	15,612
121	Munipur .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	3	587	2,365
122	Navanagar .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji C.S.I., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of—, (Jadeja Rajput)	6th September 1872.	11th March 1907.	3,191	345,353	42,91,830

\* These figures are approximate.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		Indian State Forces and Special Service Troops.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
796	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,125	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,550	406	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,000	730	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,000	806	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
16,560	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,300	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
19,721	2,366	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,785	..	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,000	4,850	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
96,854	10,180	1,427	..	..	7	..	..	..	Nil.
15,738	048	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,120	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
80,000	0,763	388	..	..	16	25	..	..	Nil.
5,634	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
80,000	..	1,857	..	..	8	25	..	..	Nil.
28,500	..	1,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,60,000	44,128	1,433	..	..	40	70	..	..	9
13,816	643	202	}	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
19,443	643	202		..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
72,047	..	1,367	..	..	12	..	..	..	Nil.
2,610	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,500	200	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
21,538	3,412	457	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,981	445	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
22,500	..	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
800	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
10,11,297	9,263	52,296	..	..	15	..	..	..	11
2,095	120	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
61,935	7,501	1,853	..	..	6	29	..	..	Nil.
18,000	1,279	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,365	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
37,01,985	50,132	69,781	31	1,099†	92	659	149	..	15;

\* These figures are approximate. † Includes 904 Police. ‡ Dynastic salute is 13 guns. Permanent local and personal salute is 15 guns.

Serial No	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
123	Nilvala .	One share-holder, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	2	517	Rs 3,600
124	Noghanvadar	Two share-holders, (Kathi Deria). . .	..	..	1	313	3,000
125	Pachhegam (Devani).	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	10	3,432	38,000
126	Pah . . .	Ditto ditto . . .	..	..	1	227	2,600
127	Pal . . .	Jadeja Ladhuhha Ratansinh, (Rajput)	25th September 1869	28th November 1902	21	1,315	19,261
128	Palali . . .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	4	450	1,271
129	Paladi . . .	Seven share holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	18½	6,917	60,000
130	Palitana .	Thakor Sahab Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, Thakor Sahab of—, (Gohel Rajput)	14th April 1900.	29th August 1905.	288.8	53,856	5,57,406
131	Panchavda (Vachhvan)	One share-holder, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	78	345	1,500
132	Patdi . . .	Desai Daulatsinhji (Kanbi) . . .	29th June 1881.	5th August 1913	39.4	2,384	53,358
133	Porbandar .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of—, (Jethva Rajput).	30th June 1901.	10th December 1908.	642.25	101,881	24,00,000 43,50,000-
134	Raj Sankli .	Desai Gopaldas Ambavides (Kanbi) .	6th January 1889.	1st October 1912.	6	598	4,556
135	Rajkot . .	Thakor Sahab Sir Lakhsaji Raj Bavaji Raj, K.C.I.E., Thakor Sahab of—, (Jadeja Rajput).	17th December 1885.	16th April 1890.	282	60,993	6,50,000
136	Rajpara (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, (Gohel Rajput) .	..	..	1	605	2,600
137	Rajpur . .	Chandrasinhji Mansinhji (Rajput) .	18th October 1910.	1st April 1918.	22.8	2,128	75,532
138	Rajpura Halir.	Jadeja Lakhsaji Ashtaji (Rajput) .	30th July 1869.	20th December 1903.	15	2,269	21,364
139	Ramanka .	Two share-holders . . . . .	..	..	..	600	3,000
140	Rampardi .	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	5	621	523
141	Randha . .	Ghulam Haider (Muhammadan) . .	..	..	3	704	10,000
142	Ranigam . .	Two share-holders, (Rajput and Kathi)	..	..	3	933	15,600
143	Ranpada (Chok Thana)	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	5	500	523
144	Ratanpur-Dhamanka	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	3	921	5,900
145	Rohisala .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	1	454	2,600
146	Salitka . .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	6	735	12,000
147	Samadhlala (Chok Thana)	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	1	655	8,000
148	Samadhlala (Chamarai Thana)	Two share-holders, (Charan) . . .	..	..	6	300	2,000
149	Samadhlala Chirabhadra	Five share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	62	1,421	6,500
150	Samla . . .	Four share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	13	1,313	13,000
151	Sanna . . .	Two share-holders, (Saraiya Rajput).	..	..	51	545	2,700
152	Sanosra . .	Two shareholders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	1	862	5,988
153	Sata-no-ness	One share-holder, (Ahi) . . . . .	..	..	67	303	050
154	Satudad-Vadl	Four share-holders, (Rajput) . . .	..	..	13	2,507	11,140
155	Sayla . . .	Thakor Sahab Vakhatsinhji Kerasinhji, C.S.I., Thakor Sahab of—, (Jhalu Rajput)	10th July 1845.	5th October 1881.	222.1	12,833	1,00,000
156	Sejalpur . .	Three share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	29	864	5,000
157	Seelkadar .	One share-holder, (Koli) . . . . .	..	..	1	311	1,000
158	Shahpur . .	Jadeja Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsinh, (Rajput).	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	10	1,593	14,000
159	Silana . . .	Two share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	4	585	2,000
160	Sitana Chaudli	Five share-holders, (Kathi) . . .	..	..	1	1,710	7,605

\* These figures are approximate.

† Personal title.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		Indian State Forces IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 2,500	Rs. 511	Rs. 154	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
23,600	..	2,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,800	..	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
15,400	1,253	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,232	357	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
35,000	907	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,32,876	..	10,364	..	..	31	97	..	..	9
1,500	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
26,333	7,916†	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
19,40,000 <del>11,50,000</del>	36,202	12,302	..	..	40	372	..	..	13
3,997	556	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,40,000	18,991	2,330	..	..	17	..	..	..	9
1,250	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
26,944	2,412	186	..	..	2	7	..	..	Nil.
15,074	2,922	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	672	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
559	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,000	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,000	..	903	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,800	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,000	519	05	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,000	..	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
7,000	..	2,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
10,000	979	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,200	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,358	180	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
700	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
14,000	1,466	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
74,000	15,001	510	..	..	8	18	..	..	Nil.
5,000	316 8	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
700	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
13,000	404	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,910	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,465	720	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

† Includes Rs. 2 681 paid in Viramgam Treasury for certain Desai Gahaks.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
101	S o n g a d h (Vachhani).	Three share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	1	1,735	2,000
102	S u d a m d a Dhandhalpur.	Four share-holders, (Kathi) . .	..	..	135	5,350	40,000
103	Talsana .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	43	1,079	9,450
104	Tavi . .	Ditto ditto . .	..	..	12	582	4,720
105	Toda (Vachhani).	Ditto ditto . .	..	..	1	400	3,500
106	Untdi . .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	6	281	2,000
107	Vadal Bhandaria.	Two share-holders, (Ahi) . .	..	..	2	435	2,600
108	Vadali .	Jadeja Bavaaji Verabhal, (Rajput) .	25th November 1874.	4th December 1900.	2.	662	2,781
109	Vadod (Jhalawar).	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	..	14	1,264	16,200
170	Vadod (Devani).	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	2	820	3,000
171	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One share-holder, (Kathi) . .	..	..	3	112	800
172	Vala . .	Thakor Vakhatsinghji Meghraj, Thakor of,—, (Gohil Rajput).	19th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	109.3	13,285	2,24,420
173	Vana . .	Six share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	24	3,303	21,110
174	Vanala .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	3	248	2,500
175	Vangadhra .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	..	62	480	2,200
176	Vankaner .	Captain His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinghji Banesinghji, Raj Saheb of,—, (H.C.E., (Jhala Rajput).	4th January 1879.	12th June 1881.	415	36,624	6,55,663 5,02,000
177	Vanod .	Hussain Muhammad Khan Kamaluddin Khan, (Jath Malik).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57.37	4,094	94,000
178	Vasavad .	Eight share-holders, (Brahman) . .	..	..	10.83	5,937	18,000
179	Vavdi-Dharvala.	Five share-holders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	4	1,995	10,500
180	Vavdi (Vachhani).	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	..	8	300	3,000
181	Vekarla .	One share-holder, (Kathi) . .	..	..	8	595	3,800
182	Veja-no-ness	One share-holder, (Koli) . .	..	..	29	184	500
183	Viechavad .	Two share-holders, (Nagar Brahman).	..	..	3.7	469	2,500
184	Virpur .	Thakor Hamirsinghji Suraji, Thakor of,—, (Rajput).	1876 . .	12th October 1918.	67	6,075	65,000
185	Virva . .	One share-holder, (Rajput) . .	..	28th February 1904.	70	127	1,400
186	Vithalgadhi	Azam Vithalrao, Bhaskerras, (Kayath Prabhu).	18th February 1901.	18th March 1908.	51	3,888	50,000
187	Wad h w a n (Vadwan).	Thakore Saheb Shri Jorawarsinghji, Thakor Saheb of,—, (Jhala Rajput).	23rd July 1899.	23rd February 1918.	236.16	35,831	3,88,467

\* These figures are approximate.

† Includes villages in Halar and Gohilwad.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		Indian State Forces IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
3,000	..	572	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
35,000	2,381	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,450	913	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,720	310	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,600	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,500	493	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,600	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,899	246	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
16,200	1,252	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,900	..	1,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
800	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,50,000	4,090	9,202	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
21,110	3,715	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,000	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,800	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,05,053 2,62,909	17,422	1,437	..	..	11	..	..	..	11†
25,127	1,953	773	..	..	3	10	..	..	Nil.
18,000	766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,000	..	1,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,800	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
400	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
35,000	3,418	696	..	..	7	..	..	..	Nil.
1,380	149	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
46,972	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	Nil.
3,40,423	38,148	2,769	..	..	41	118	..	..	9+

\* These figures are approximate.

† Two guns personal.



## KÁTHIÁWÁR.

1. Káthiáwár is a Peninsula lying between Cutch and Gujarát containing the Anneli Mahál and Okámandal, belonging to the Gáekwár of Baroda, the British districts of Gogha and Dhandhuka, and the territories of the Indian Rulers in the Kathiawar Agency. The area of the last is 20.882 square miles with a population of 2,329,196. The northern part of the Province is flat, but the south is diversified by hills among which the granite peak of Girnár above Junágarh is 3,666 feet high. The north half of the Province produces a fine sandstone and the south half the excellent limestone known commonly as Porbandar stone. Káthiáwár is well watered by rivers running to the four quarters from the central plateau. The east side of the Province is formed by the alluvium of the rivers which fall into the Gulf of Cambay, and here and in the upper valley of the Bhádar cotton is grown in large quantities. Káthiáwár has also long been famous for its horses. These have fallen off of late, both in quality and quantity, owing to the reduced demand caused by the competition of foreign markets.

2. The Ruling Princes and Chiefs are mostly Rajputs of the *Jádeja*, *Jhálá*, and *Gohil* *Jethwa* tribes. *Junágarh* is the only important Muhammadan state. There are also several estates of *Káthi*s from whom the province takes its modern name. Káthiáwár is divided into four Pránts or administrative divisions, *Jhálávád*, *Sonath*, *Halar* and *Gohilvád*. *Gohilvád* was abolished, but has been reconstituted as a separate Pránt from the 7th December 1904. There are 187 Tálukás or distinct estates, but only 84 Tálukdárs actually exercise jurisdiction, of whom there are in some cases several in one Táluka. The smaller estates are grouped under thánas, and their jurisdiction, having been surrendered or resumed, is exercised by Thánadárs, who are Magistrates subordinate to the Political Agent.

## BAJANA—4TH CLASS.

1. Kamalkhan Hamadkhan, the present Chief, succeeded to late Chief on 10th March 1920. His estate, which lies between the Runn of Cutch and the Ahmedábád Collectorate is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the Táluka was bestowed by the Sultan of Ahmedábád. As the Chief is a minor, the management of the estate has been assumed by Government. The young Chief is studying at the Rajkumar College.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with the 4th Class Chiefs.

## BHAVNAGAR—1ST CLASS.

1. His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhatsinhji died in July 1919, and the State has been placed under a Council of Administration during the minority of his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji, who was born on the 19th May 1912. The late Maharaja left two other sons, (1) K. S. Nūmalkumarsinhji, born on the 2nd August 1914, and (2) K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji, born on the 14th April 1917.

2. The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Káthiáwár about A.D. 1200 under their Chief Sejakji whose descendant Bhávsinhji founded Bhávnagar in A.D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Láthi States.

3. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 13 guns, *plus two guns personal*; and a permanent local salute of 15 guns.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st January 1909 was made hereditary on the 1st January 1917. The Maharaja possesses a *sanad* of adoption. The Minor Maharaja's half-sister, Manharkunverba is married to His Highness the Maharaja of Panna.

## CHUDA—3RD CLASS.

1. Thakor Bahadursinji is a Jhala Rajput. He succeeded the late Thakor Joravarsinhji on 20th January 1921. As he is a minor, the management of the estate has been assumed by Government. The young Chief is studying at the Rajkumar College.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The founder of this State was Abhesinhji, brother of Arjunsinh, Thákor of Wadhváu. This Táluka was acquired by him in 1706-07 A.D. The State was taken under management on 28th August 1911.

## DHRÁNGADHRA—1ST CLASS.

1. His Highness Maharaja Sir Ghaushyamsinhji, the present Raj Saheb of Dhrángadhra, is the principal Ruler in Jhálávád, the northern district of Káthiáwár, and is the head of the Jhála clan of Rajputs. He succeeded the late Sir Ajisingji, K.C.S.I., who died on the 8th February 1911. (P.S. Circular No. 2170-6-23).

2. The Jhála family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Káthiáwár in about A.D. 1100 from the north and to have established itself first about Páttdi, whence it moved to Halyad and then to Dhrángadhra.

3. His Highness received his primary education at Dhrángadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. In 1904, he was sent to England for further study. His Highness has three daughters, and three sisters, one of whom was recently married to Maharaj-Kumar Mansinhji of Partabgarh.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He possesses a *sanad* of adoption. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the war, the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred on the Raj Sahib on the 1st January 1918, and his permanent salute was increased to 13 guns. He received the K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917, and was made a G.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1922.

5. The Rulers of Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sáyla and Thán-Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrángadhra.

## DHROL—2ND CLASS.

1. The late Thakor Saheb Harisinhji died on the 31st July 1914, and Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji was installed on the 2nd September 1914. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dipsinhji died on the 14th October 1918. His eldest son K. S. Jorawarsinhji was born on the 28th May 1910. This is a small inland State regarding which there is nothing special to note. The founder of this State was Jádeja Hardbolji, brother of Jám Rával, who founded Navánagar.

2. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also possesses a *sanad* of adoption.

3. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900.

4. Communications to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

## GONDAL—1ST CLASS.

1. His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Shri Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E., Jádeja Rajput, received his education in the Rájkumár College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford) and a fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large college, on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Girasias or landholders. He has established the only Girls' High School in the province of Káthiáwár and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

2. The State was, on account of its importance and advanced administration, raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887. The Thakor Saheb, who holds a *sanad* of adoption, was appointed K.C.I.E. in the same year and G.C.I.E. in 1897. His Highness has been elected a patron of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, Bombay.

3. The State is singular in being particularly free from taxation, customs and octroi duties, and some 40 taxes have been abolished during the régime of the present Ruler.

4. The Thakor Saheb attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903. He attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in England on the 22nd June 1911 and the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, on the 12th December 1911. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Bhojrajji, was born on the 8th January 1883. A son was born to the heir-apparent on the 13th October 1914.

5. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

## JÁFRÁBÁD—1ST CLASS.

1. This small property, consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Káthiáwár and the port of Jáfrábád, belongs to the Sidi Nawab of Janjira.
2. The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira house. He conquered Jáfrábád from the Muhammadan Thánadár about the middle of the 18th century.

## JASDAN—3RD CLASS.

1. Khachar Shri Vajsur Odha died on the 10th June 1919, at Jasdan at the age of 40, and was succeeded by his eldest son Khachar Shri Ala Vajsur. The Chief being a minor, the regency form of management has been introduced. Kachar Shri Ala was born on the 4th November 1905.
2. Jasdan, conquered by Viko Khachar, the ancestor of the present ruler, in A.D. 1665, is the premier Kathi State and succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in distinction to the usual Kathi custom which provides for equal division of inheritance.
3. The Chief is being educated at the Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.
4. The State maintains no regular forces.

## JETPUR.

1. The Jetpur Táluka is owned by 15 jurisdictional shareholders belonging to the Vála tribe of Kathis who all have shares in the joint town of Jetpur besides exclusive villages and rights in other joint villages. The following shareholders are sufficiently important to be placed in the 3rd or 4th class :—

		Rs.
Vála Shri <sup>Ramra</sup> Lakshman Merám, 3rd Class of Thaná-Devli	{ Income . . .	1,19,045
	{ Tribute . . .	6,418
Vála Shri Báva Jivna, 3rd Class, of Vadia . . .	{ Income . . .	1,30,000
	{ Tribute . . .	7,867
Vála Shri Mulu Surag, 4th Class . . .	{ Income . . .	88,000
	{ Tribute . . .	7,070
Vála Shri Kanthad Naja, 4th Class, of Bilkha . . .	{ Income . . .	2,34,000
	{ Tribute . . .	8,218

2. These four Chiefs attended the Viceroy's Durbar in November 1900. The Chiefs of Thaná-Devli and Vadia are entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay, while the remaining two are entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor collectively with other Chiefs of the 4th Class. Vála Lakshman Merám of Thaná-Devli has been granted permission by the Government of India to adopt an heir as a special case. The rule of primogeniture has been applied to his estate and to that of Vadia. Azam Vála Laxman was made a C.I.E. at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on 12th December 1911.

## JUNÁGADH—1ST CLASS.

1. His Highness Mahabat Khan, Nawab of Junágadh, belongs to a Bábi family. He succeeded his father, the late Nawab His Highness Rasulkhan, G.C.S.I., who died on the 22nd January 1911, and was invested with full powers on the 31st March 1920. In recognition of the services of the State in connection with the war, the salute of the Nawab was raised permanently to 13 guns on the 1st January 1918, and he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January 1921. The Nawab visited Europe in 1913-14. X (P.S. Correction slip 8/20-6-23)
2. Junágadh was a Rájput State under a Chudásamá dynasty until A.D. 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Muhammad Begada of Ahmedábád. Under the Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subáh of Ahmedábád. About 1735, when the Muhammadan Government had fallen into confusion, Sherkhán Bábi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subáh, expelled the Mughal Deputy

Governor and established his rule in Junágadh. The present Nawab is a descendant of Bábi Sherkhán.

3. The Nawáb of Junágadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Káthiáwár a tribute termed “Zortalbi,” which is collected, like the Gáekwár tribute, by the Agency. This levy is a remnant of the Muhammadan revenue from Káthiáwár and gives the Nawab a certain superiority over the other States in Káthiáwár.

4. The late Nawab received the K.C.S.I. in 1900, and was promoted to G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1909. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903.

5 This State contains the Gir forest, the only part of India where the lion is still to be found.

6. Lord Curzon paid a visit to the capital on the 3rd November 1900.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

#### KOTDA-SÁNGANI—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Himatsinhji belongs to the Jádeja clan; He was educated at the Vernacular School of the Taluka. He is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th Class Chiefs. This State is an offshoot of Gondal. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since A.D. 1750.

#### LAKHTAR—3RD CLASS.

1. Thákor Karansinhji, C.S.I., of Lakhtar is a Jhála Rájput. The town of Lakhtar is close to the station, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan. The Chief was invested with the Insignia of C.S.I., at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911.

2. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900.

3. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, is 32 years of age. The Thakur has two more sons.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief is descended from the Dhrángadhra house: Jhála Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad, received Lakhtar in appanage.

#### LÁTHI—4TH CLASS.

The proprietor of this small estate is descended from Sejakji, the ancestor of the Rulers of Bhávnagar and Palitána. Thákor Sursinhji died in June 1900 at the age of 25, leaving two minor sons, and the management of the State was then assumed by Government. Thakor Pratapsinhji was installed on the *gadi* on the 1st May 1911. The Chief was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. He died on the 14th October 1918, leaving three minor sons, the eldest of whom, Thakore Prahladsinhji, born on the 31st March 1912, has succeeded him. The Chief being a minor the regency form of management has been introduced in the Taluka. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

#### LIMBDI—2ND CLASS.

1. Thakor Saheb Sir Dolatsinghji, K.C.I.E., formerly known as Jhala Dadbha Mulji, ascended the *gadi* on the 15th April 1907. He was born on the 11th July 1868. He received his education in the Jamnagar High School and Military training in different British Regiments. At the invitation of the Australian Government, the Government of India deputed him with others in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. He attended the Delhi Coronation Manœuvres and Darbar in 1903. He has travelled over England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Hungary. He visited Europe in 1912. He received knighthood on the 1st January 1921.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, was born on the 10th April 1896. The Thákor Saheb has three more sons. A son and heir was born on the 12th March 1917 to the heir-apparent,

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The Thakor Saheb also holds a *sanad* of adoption. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911.

#### MALIA—4TH CLASS.

1. Thakor Raisinhji of Mália is a Jádeja Rajput and descended from Káváji of Wagad and Machu Kántha. He succeeded his father Thakor Modji on the 19th October 1907. The heir-apparent, ~~Kumar Shri Gumansinhji, was born on the 5th February 1886. (P.S. Creation slip)~~ 730-6-23
2. Thakor Saheb Raisinhji Modji was installed on the 25th September 1914.
3. The late Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th Class Chiefs.
4. The Miánás, a predatory tribe from Cutch, who settled many years ago in Mália, have been a constant source of trouble to this State.

#### MANÁVADAR (BANTWA)—3RD CLASS.

1. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji died on the 19th October 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son Babi Ghulam Moinuddinkhanji, who was born on the 22nd December 1911. Government have been pleased to appoint the Begum Saheba, mother of the minor, to manage the affairs of the State, under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. K. S. Muhammad Abdulhamidkhanji, the second son, was born on the 10th April 1914.
2. The ruling family has been in possession of the Táluka since about 1733 A.D. When the Chorasi Parganah (which included Mánávadar, Bantwa, Gidad, now called Sardargadh, and other Tálukas) was granted by Sherkhan Bábi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zaman-khan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother, Dilerkhan, took Mánávadar. The younger, Sher Zamankhan, took Bantwa and Gidad; and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day.
3. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

#### MORVI—1ST CLASS.

1. The Thakor Saheb is His Highness Thakor Saheb, *Shri Lakshderji* Sir Wághji, G.C.I.E., a Jádeja Rajput. ~~He was educated at the Rájkumar College.~~
2. Morvi claims to be descended direct from the Cutch line and not through Navánagar as it possesses the small Táluka of Adhoi in Cutch. Jádejá Káyáji of Cutch was the founder of Morvi house. He obtained the zamindári of Morvi about 1720 A.D.
3. Morvi is in the district called Machhukántha from the river Machhu, which flows through it. It possesses a coast line high up the Gulf of Cutch, with a creek at Wavánia. A British officer was appointed to report upon the best means of effecting a separation of interests between this State and Cutch to put an end to the numerous and long-standing disputes between them. Upon this report the Secretary of State has passed final orders restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Runn of Cnteh, Morvi retaining only the Adhoi Mahál on the north side.
4. This State was raised from 2nd to 1st Class in 1887.
5. ~~In the same year the present Ruler was appointed K.C.I.E., and G.C.I.E. in 1897.~~
6. ~~The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Lakshderji, was born on the 14th January 1877. The Thakor Saheb has visited Europe six times. The last visit was paid in 1911.~~
7. ~~His Highness attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Delhi in 1877 on the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.~~
52. ~~He also attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January 1903. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a sanad of adoption.~~

#### MULI—4TH CLASS.

Thakore Harischandrasinhji was born on the 10th July 1899, was educated at the Ráj-kumar College, Rájkot, and was invested with powers on the 20th June 1918. This is the

only Parmār Estate in Káthiáwár. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since about A.D. 1470-75. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

#### NAWANAGAR—1ST CLASS.

1. Maharaja Jám Shri Jasáji. who ascended the *gadi* on the 19th March 1903, died on the 14th August 1906. His Highness Ranjitsinhji succeeded him and was installed on the *gadi* on the 11th March 1907. He was made an Honorary Major in His Majesty's Army in October 1914, and served with the Expeditionary Force in France. He was on field service up to the 15th November 1915. In recognition of services rendered in connect on with the war, his honorary rank in the Army was raised to that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1918 and his salute was raised permanently to 13 guns with a personal salute of 15 guns. He was at the same time granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction. He was made a G.B.E. on 30th December 1919 and received a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January 1921. On the 2nd June 1923 His Highness was made a G.C.S.I.

2. The Jádeja family of Nawánagar entered Káthiáwár from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwás (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli. It is said that Nawánagar was founded in A.D. 1540 by Jám Rával, the founder of the State. The present Jám is a descendant of Jám Rával. He was educated at Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined Lincoln's Inn, and studied for the Bar. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911.

3. The Jám Saheb visited Europe in 1908, 1912 and 1920, when he represented the Indian States at the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

4. The State has an extended sea-coast of about 100 miles and the harbours of Jodia, Bedi and Saláya—the last of which possesses such natural advantages that it may become some day the best port in Káthiáwár.

5. There are pearl fisheries on the Nawánagar coast.

6. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

#### PÁLITANA—2ND CLASS.

1. Thakore Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji is a Gohil Rajput and a descendant of Shahji, son of Sejakji. He was born on the 3rd April, 1900. He received his education first in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then at Shrewsbury School in England. He was invested with his powers on the 27th November 1919. The Thakor Saheb was present at the Delhi Coronation Darbar held on the 12th December 1911, and had the honour of attending as a page in attendance on Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

2. The Rulers of Palitana have been taking a great interest in horse-breeding and handsome specimens of the pure-bred Káthi and the cross between the indigenous breed and English and Arab are to be seen in the State stables.

3. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

5. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

#### PATDI—4TH CLASS.

The Chief, Desai Shri Dolatsinhji Surajmalji, is a Kadva Patidar by caste. The Chief is aged 32 years and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled themselves at Viramgam, which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741 Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Mughals and the Mahrattas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his. The greater part of this estate was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah at the formation of that Zillah in A.D. 1818.

2. The heir-apparent K. S. Vijaysinhji was born on the 14th October. (25 ...)

### PORBANDAR—1ST CLASS.

1. The State was taken under Government management in A.D. 1886 on 'account of the maladministration of the late Rána Shri Vikmátji, who died on the 21st April 1900. His heir and grandson, Bhávsinhji, was placed on the *gadi* on the 15th September 1900 with the powers attaching to the State and died on the 10th December 1908. He was succeeded by his son, Natwarsinhji. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, the salute of the Rana was permanently raised to 13 guns and the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him, on the 1st January 1918. The Maharaja belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rájputs. They claim descent from Makardhawaj, son of Hanúmán and a female alligator. They probably came from the north and first established themselves (A.D. 900) near Morvi. The Jethwás are one of the most ancient of all the ruling races in the peninsula.

2. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek where native craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain states of the tide. Loading facilities have been afforded by the construction of quays.

3. The well-known Porbandar limestone underlies this State and is largely quarried in the Barda hills within it and exported to different parts of India.

4. The late Ruler attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rájkot on the 6th November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January 1903. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

### RÁJKOT—2ND CLASS.

1. Thákor Saheb Sir Lákháji Ráj, K.C.I.E. is a Jádeja Rajput, and was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in June 1903, and after going through a training of a two years' course left it in March 1907. He was installed on the *gadi* on the 21st October 1907.

2. The head-quarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rájkot, which is leased from the State. The founder of this State was Jádeja Vibhaji, a cadet of the Nawánagar house. The Thákor Saheb attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January 1903, with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal, Rájkumár College. He also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. The Thákor Saheb visited Europe in 1908. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji, was born on the 4th March 1910.

3. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

### SÁYLA—3RD CLASS.

1. Thákor Saheb Vakhatsinhji, C.S.I., is a Jhála Rájput. Sesábhái, the second son of Raj Ráisinji of Dhrángadhra, conquered Sáyla in 1751 from the Karapda Káthis and made it his capital. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Madarsinhji, was born on the 28th May 1868.

2. The title of C.S.I. was conferred on the Thákor Saheb on the 3rd June 1913. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Madarsinhji, is 53 years of age.

3. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

### VALA—3RD CLASS.

1. Thákor Vokhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

2. The Chief has two sons, the elder of whom is Kumar Shri Gambhirsingji, aged 24. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and his heir was for some years at

Harrow School in England, finishing his education with a course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

3. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhávsinh, the founder of Bhávnagar.

#### VÁNKÁNER—2ND CLASS.

1. The present Ráj Saheb Amarsinhji was educated at the Rájkumár College, and after a tour in India and England, was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March 1899. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 and was made a K.C.I.E. The temporary rank of Honorary Captain was conferred on him while on special service at the front, and was made permanent on the 1st January 1908. For services in connection with the war, he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1918. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, was born on the 12th April 1907.

2. The Raj Saheb belongs to the tribe of Jhála Rájputs. The State was founded in about 1605 A.D. by Sartánji, son of Prathirájji, the eldest son of Ráj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

#### VIRPUR—4TH CLASS.

1. Thákor Hamirsinhji of Virpur is a Jádeja Rájput. He was born in 1876, and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay with other 4th Class Chiefs collectively. This State is an offshoot from Nawánagar. The founder of this house was Bhanji, son of Jám Vibháji, who received this Táluka in appanage in 1635 A.D.

#### WADHWÁN—2ND CLASS.

1. The Thákor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji is a Jhála Rájput. Wadhwán is an inland State. Near to it is the civil station where the head-quarters of the Political Agent in charge of the Jhálávád Prant are located.

2. Thakore Saheb Jasvatsinhji died on the 22nd February 1918, and was succeeded by his son Jorawarsinhji.

3. Wadhwán civil station is a centre of the cotton trade. The Viramgam-Wadhwán section (metre gauge) of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Bhávnagar State Railway (metre gauge), the Dhrángadhra Railway (metre gauge), and the Morvi Railway (metre gauge) converge here.

4. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

#### STATES BELOW THE 4TH CLASS.

*There are 22 5th Class, 24 6th Class and 3 7th Class Tálukdárs.*

The Tálukdárs are mostly Bhayáts or Cadets of Jádeja and Jhála houses, or either Kháchar or Vála Káthis. The non-jurisdictional Tálukdárs, *i.e.*, those whose jurisdiction has been surrendered to, or assumed by, the Agency, are grouped under the Thánás according to situation.



## List of Rulers of Káthiáwár from Class I to IV.

No.	Name.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
CLASS I.				
1	His Highness Mahabatkhān . . .	Nawab of Junágadh . . .	Junágadh	
2	His Highness Maharaja Jām, Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, <sup>1872</sup> G.B.E., K.C.S.I.	Jām Saheb of Nawánagar	Nawánagar.	
3	His Highness Maharaja* Krishnakumarsinhji Bhávsinhji (minor).	Maharaja of Bhávnagar . . .	Bhávnagar . . .	
4	His Highness Maharaja Rána Shri Nutvarsinhji Bhávsinghji.	Maharaja of Porbandar . . .	Porbandar.	
5	His Highness Maharaja Sir Ghanshyam Sinhji, K.C.S.I.	Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadhra . . .	Dhrángadhra.	
6	His Highness Sir Wághji Ravaji, G.C.I.E.	Thákor Saheb of Morvi . . .	Morvi.	
7	His Highness Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagaraji, G.C.I.E.	Thákor Saheb of Gondal . . .	Gondal.	
8	His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmedkhān Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E.	Nawab of Janjira and Jáfrábād.	Janjira.	
CLASS II.				
9	Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E.	Ráj Saheb of Vánkāner . . .	Vánkāner.	Complimentary honours of a 1st class state as personal distinction.
10	Thákor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Páhtána . . .	Páhtána.	
11	Thákor Saheb Daulatsinhji Harisinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Dhrol . . .	Dhrol.	
12	Thákor Saheb Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Limbdi . . .	Limbdi.	
13	Thákor Saheb Sir Lákháji Bawaji, K.C.I.E.	Thákor Saheb of Rájkot . . .	Rájkot.	
14	Thákor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji . . .	Thákor Saheb of Wadhván . . .	Wadhván.	
CLASS III.				
15	Thákor Karansinhji Vajesinhji, C.S.I.	Thákor of Lakhtar . . .	Lakhtar.	
16	Thákor Saheb Vakhatsinhji Kesri-sinhji, C.S.I.	Thákor Saheb of Sáyla . . .	Sáyla.	
17	Thákor Bahadursinhji Joravarsinhji . . .	Thákor of Chuda . . .	Chuda.	
18	Rával Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji . . .	Thákor of Vala . . .	Vala.	
19	Kháchar Shri Ala Vajsur (minor) . . .	Chief of Jasdan . . .	Jasdan.	
20	Khan Shri Gulam Moineuddikhānji . . .	Chief of Mánávadar . . .	Mánávadar.	
21	<sup>Died on the 12th Nov. 1922</sup> Vála Shri Lakshmán Merám, C.I.E. . .	Chief of Thána-Devli . . .	Thána-Devli.	
22	Vála Shri Báva Jivna . . .	Chief of Vadia . . .	Vadia.	
CLASS IV.				
23	Thákore Prahladsinhji Pratapsinhji (minor).	Thákor of Láthi . . .	Láthi.	
24	Thákor Harischandrasinhji Himat-sinhji.	Chief of Muli . . .	Muli.	
25	Malek Kamalkhan Hamadkhan . . .	Chief of Bajána . . .	Bajána.	
26	Thákore Hamirsinhji Suráji . . .	Thákor of Virpur . . .	Virpur.	
27	Thákor Raisinhji Modji . . .	Thákor of Mália . . .	Mália.	
28	Thákor Himatsinhji Mulváji . . .	Thákor of Kotdá-Saugini . . .	Kotdá-Saugini.	
29	Vála Shri Mulu Surag . . .	Shareholder of Jetpur . . .	Jetpur	
30	Vála Shri Kanthad Naji . . .	Do. of Jetpur-Bilkha.	Bilkha.	
31	Deśai Shri Dolatsinhji Surajmalji . . .	Chief of Pátdi . . .	Pátdi.	

## List of States and Tálukás from Class I to VII.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
Jurisdictional States and Talukas.					
1ST CLASS.					
1	Junágádh . . . . .	3,283·7	818	465,221	
2	Nawánagar . . . . .	3,791	669	345,353	
3	Bhávsnagar . . . . .	2,860	666	441,367	
4	Porbandar . . . . .	642·25	97	101,881	
5	Dhrángadhra . . . . .	1,156·5	<del>134</del> <sup>154</sup>	70,880	
6	Morvi . . . . .	822	141	91,355	
7	Gondal . . . . .	1,024	175	167,071	
8	Jáfríbhád . . . . .	42·3	12	10,878	
2ND CLASS.					
9	Vánkáner . . . . .	415	99*	36,824	* Besides this the State has got a village named Khusta in the Ahmedabad District under Talukdari tenure, the area of which is 8 square miles.
10	Pálitána . . . . .	288·8	96	60,660	
11	Dhrol . . . . .	283	68	23,640	
12	Liubdi . . . . .	343·96	49	31,287	
13	Rájkot . . . . .	282	62†	60,993	† Includes two desolate villages.
14	Wadhván . . . . .	236·16	32	34,851	
3RD CLASS.					
15	Thán-Lakhtar . . . . .	247·43	51	15,114	
16	Sáyla . . . . .	222·1	39	11,661	
17	Chuda . . . . .	78·32	14	12,005	
18	Vála . . . . .	109·3	46	13,011	
19	Jasdan . . . . .	283	59‡	29,884	‡ 57 and Patis in Sarvas under Paliad and Nilvala under Babra and Vadis in Nagadha.
20	Mánávadar . . . . .	§	23	17,396	
21	Jetpur (Thana Devli), Vála Shri Lakshman Meram.		21	11,442	§ Included in Bántva Táluká.
22	Jetpur (Vadia) Vála Bava Jivna		17	11,656	Included in Jetpur Táluká.
4TH CLASS.					
23	Lathi . . . . .	41·8	10¶	9,239	¶ The State owns 4 villages and a share in 2 villages under Gogha.
24	Muli . . . . .	133·2	20	15,136	
25	Bajána . . . . .	183·12	27	10,279	
26	Virpur . . . . .	67	13	6,675	
27	Mália . . . . .	103	15	12,660	
28	Kotda-Sángani . . . . .	90	20	9,240	
29	Jetpur Vála Mulu Surag . . . . .	...	16	7,269	
30	„ „ Kauthad Nájá . . . . .	...	20	9,664	
31	Pátdi . . . . .	39·1	7**	2,190	** Besides these seven villages this State has 15 villages more in zilla limits with area of 125·6 square miles and population of 12,731 souls.
5TH CLASS.					
32	Jáliá-Devani†† . . . . .	36	10	2,688	†† The Estate is under Agency management owing to minority.
33	Kothária . . . . .	...	6	2,146	

## List of States and Tálukás from Class I to VII—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
34	Gavridad . . . . .	27	6	1,973	
35	Pál . . . . .	21	5	1,315	
36	Gadhka . . . . .	23	5	1,908	
37	Mengni . . . . .	35	8	3,113	
38	Jetpur Vála Bhabhabhai Unad Godad (minor).	¶	6	3,544	¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
39	„ „ Ravat Ram (minor)	¶	9	2,940	
	„ „ Táluká Court .	¶¶ 733.8	18	38,490	¶¶ The area of the whole Jetpur Táluká is shown.
40	Vanod . . . . .	57.37	13	3,911	
41	Vasávad . . . . .	16.8	4	5,937	
42	Bántva Bábí Sherbuland Khánji.	†	12	6,824	
	Bántva Court presided over by Nyáyádhish.	§ 221.8	8	12,973	§ Whole Táluká of Bántva.
43	Sardárgadh . . . . .	†	13	9,201	† Included in Bántva Táluká.
44	Bagasra Vála Vájsur Válera .	¶	4	1,973	¶ Included in Bagasra Majmu.
	Bagasra Majmu Nyáyádhish Court.	88.5	8	8,984	Bagasra Majmu was formerly under a Thana which has been abolished. Besides these both these Tálukdárs have two joint villages the population of which is 1,867.
45	*Jádeja Mulvaji Dansinhji .	‡	5	1,457	‡ The stato is under management owing to minority.
46	Lodhika K. S. Vijaysinhji .	‡	5	1,440	
47	Vithalgadh . . . . .	49.7	9	3,453	
48	Jetpur-vala Bhan Desa .	¶	11	4,430	¶ Included in Jetpur.
49	Zainkhanji Zorawarkhanji .	**	4	1,230	** Included in the Dasáda Thána. Recently invested with 5th class powers.
50	Shápúr . . . . .	‡	4	1,393	‡ Raised to the 5th class as a personal distinction.
51	Rajpur . . . . .	§	3	1,718	
52	Bagasra Vála Rám Haisur .	¶	6	3,017	¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
53	Bagasra Válas Ram & Vira Mulu.	§	21†	947	Raised to the 5th class as a personal distinction. § Included in Bagasra Majmu. †† Two Swang villages and palis in 3 villages.
6TH CLASS.					
54	Jetpur Vála Jothisur Punja (minor).	¶	11	1,563	¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
55	Dedán . . . . .	49.5	12	4,394	
56	Bhoika . . . . .		3	3,013	Included in Bhoika Thána.
57	Vadod . . . . .	§	3	1,264	
58	Bhádwa . . . . .	‡	4	1,179	‡ Raised to 5th class as a personal distinction.
59	Rájpura . . . . .	‡	9	2,266	
60	*Vála Champraj Jasa .	¶	5	3,595	¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
61	Jetpur Khijadia Vála Raning Bhima.	¶	3	1,933	
62	„ „ Ámra Kála .	¶	2	1,294	
63	„ „ Mánasiá Nüg .	...	2	598	
64	„ „ Desa Nag .	...	2	652	

\* The Estate is under management owing to minority.

*List of States and Tálukás from Class I to VII—concl'd.*

No	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles	Number of villages under each	Population	REMARKS.
65	Kotda Pitha Vála Selar Loma	25	12	6,561	
66	„ Dada Rukhad . .				
67	„ Bhoj Desa . .				
68	„ Lakhman Amra . .				
69	„ Harsur Surag . .				
70	Chotila Kháchar Surag Sadul	**	5	1,546	** Included in Chotila Thana
71	Sanosra Khachar Amra Sangar	**	3	305	
72	Ánandpur Khachar Desa Bhoj Nana Jiwa	**	5	556	
73	„ „ Dada Jiwa	**	9	1,847	
74	Bhadli Khachar Champraj Mansur, Sukvali	††	3	445	†† Jurisdiction withdrawn and Taluka absorbed in the Babra Thana
75	Rai Sankli . . . .		2	427	Included in Bhoika Thana. * (P's Correction)
76	Vicchavad . . . .	37	1	409	
77	Kuba . . . . .	25	1	209	
78	Khambhalá Khachar Ghela Rukhad (Vankia)	††	3	1,068	†† Jurisdiction withdrawn and Taluka absorbed in Babra Thana
79	Jetpur Vala Bhaya Nathu .	§§	2	976	§§ Included in Jetpur Taluka
80	Jetpur Vala Unad Rana . .			757	
81	Kotila Unad Bhan of Dedan .	..	.		50
82	Kotila Jaitmal Champraj of Dedan	..	..		Included in Jetpur Vala Giga Hipa. Included in Dedan entry
83	Jetpur Vala Rukhad Loma .	*	4	1,302	* Included in Jetpur Taluka
84	Jetpur, Vala Giga Hipa	*	1	678	
	Jetpur, Vala Amra Moka	*	6	1,965	
	Jetpur, Eblial Vajsur . .	*	.	652	
7TH CLASS					
85	Khirasra . . . . .	.	14	3,659	1 Included in Lodhika Thana
86	Karána Khachar Lani Devant (Sitapur)	1	1	370	†† Included in the Babra Thana
87	Vadali . . . . .	2	1	617	

*List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána*

No	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles	Number of villages under each.	Population	REMARKS
1	Rajkot Civil Station .	159	1	9,963*	* Together with military area
2	Wadhwan Civil Station . .	6	1	11,255	
3	Jetalsar Civil Station . .	86	...	577	
4	Songadh Civil Station . .	†	.	..	† Area included in the Songadh Thana.
5	Wadhwan District Thana .	196.475	..	...	
	1 Kesaria . . . . .	...	1	216	
	2 Vana . . . . .	...	3	3,305	

*List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.*

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
5	Wadhvân District Thána—contd.				
	3 Dhudhraj . . .	...	2	2,419	
	4 Kheráli . . .	...	2	1,828	
	5 Munjpur . . .	...	1	587	
	6 Gundiála . . .	...	2	1,858	
	7 Devalia . . .	...	2	537	
	8 Bhalála . . .	...	1	313	
	9 Talsána . . .	...	7	1,679	
	10 Paláli . . .	...	2	450	
	11 Bhathán . . .	...	1	435	
	12 Távi . . .	...	1	582	
	13 Bhadvána . . .	...	2	623	
	14 Jhamar . . .	...	1	516	
	15 Jhâmpodad . . .	...	1	550	
	16 Lálíád . . .	...	1	803	
6	Chotila Thána . . .	367.9	...	...	
	1 Chotila . . .	...	27	7,125	
	2 Bhimera . . .	...	11	1,168	
	3 Chobári . . .	...	3	423	
	4 Anandpur . . .	...	20	1,307	
	5 Bâmanber . . .	...	4	793	
	6 Mervása . . .	...	6	786	
	7 Râmparda . . .	...	1	621	
7	Dasáda Thána . . .	119.76	...	...	
	1 Dasáda . . .	...	18	9,702	
8	Bhoika Thána . . .	178.388	...	...	
	1 Samla . . .	...	2	1,313	
	2 Ankovália . . .	...	3	2,516	
	3 Bhalgâmda . . .	...	3	1,648	
	4 Untdi . . .	...	1	281	
	5 Jákhan . . .	...	1	487	
	6 Khambhláv . . .	...	2	922	
	7 Gedi . . .	...	2	600	
	8 Kârol . . .	...	2	979	
	9 Sâbuka . . .	...	1	735	
	10 Kanthária . . .	...	2	864	
	11 Darod . . .	...	1	200	
	12 Kamálpur . . .	...	1	1,102	
	13 Khândia . . .	...	1	693	
	14 Chachána . . .	...	1	484	
	15 Chhalála . . .	...	1	729	

*List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.*

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
8	Bhoika Thána— <i>contd.</i>				
	16 Karmad . . .	...	1	454	
	17 Vanála . . .	...	1	338	
9	Páliád Thána . . .	227.3	...	...	
	1 Páliád . . .	...	17	6,917	
	2 Mátrá-Timba . . .	...	1	352	
	3 Bhárejda . . .	...	1	421	
	4 Sudamdá-Dhándhalpur . . .	...	27	5,359	
	5 Sejakpur . . .	...	4	864	
10	Jhinjhuváda Thána . . .	164.6	...	...	
	1 Jhinjhuváda . . .	...	18	12,411	
11	Lákhápádar Thána . . .	137.2	...	...	
	1 Kaner . . .	...	1	327	
	2 Káthrota . . .	...	1	188	
	3 Khijadia-Nájáni . . .	...	1	141	
	4 Garmali-Moti . . .	...	1	349	
	5 Garmali-Náni . . .	...	1	239	
	6 Gadhía . . .	...	2	548	
	7 Charkha . . .	...	2	1,369	
	8 Dholarva . . .	...	1	478	
	9 Mánáváv . . .	...	1	348	
	10 Lákhápádar . . .	...	1	500	
	11 Monvel . . .	...	4	2,373	
	12 Vekária . . .	...	1	593	
	13 Vaghavadi . . .	...	1	112	
	14 Hálaria . . .	...	4	1,089	
	15 Silána . . .	...	1	585	
	16 Dahida . . .	...	3	914	
	17 Gigásáran . . .	...	1	717	
	18 Dhasa . . .	...	1	1,565	
	19 Sháhpur . . .	...	1	667	
	20 Jhamka (Velani) . . .	...	1	526	
12	Dhráfa Thána . . .	207.7	...	...	
	1 Dhráfa . . .	...	23	8,941	
	2 Sátudad-Várdi . . .	...	4	2,507	
	3 Amrápur . . .	...	2	1,529	
13	Lodhika Thána . . .	265.2	...	...	
	1 Sisáng Chandli . . .	...	2	1,710	
	2 Virva . . .	...	1	127	
	3 Kánkasiáli . . .	...	1	249	
	4 Mulilá-Deri . . .	...	8	2,622	

*List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.*

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
13	Lodhika Thána— <i>contd.</i>				
	4 Mahuva—(Nána) . . .	...	1	337	
	5 Kotdá—Nayáni . . .	...	1	1,069	
	6 Kánpur—Ishwaria . . .	...	2	1,358	
	7 Bhālgam Baldhoi . . .	...	1	724	
14	Bábra Thána . . .	298.7	...	...	
	1 Bábra . . .	...	6	7,217	
	2 Jánbái-ni-Derdi . . .	...	1	823	
	3 Rándhia . . .	...	1	704	
	4 Akadia . . .	...	1	140	
	5 Nilvala . . .	...	1	517	
	6 Khijadia . . .	...	1	348	
	7 Bildi . . .	...	1	409	
	8 Kamadhia . . .	...	1	718	
	9 Kotdá-Pithá . . .	...	1	2,157	
	10 Bhadli . . .	...	13	3,188	
	11 Kariána . . .	...	5	2,353	
	12 Noghanvadar . . .	...	1	123	
15	Songadh Thána . . .	82	...	...	
	1 Limbda . . .	...	4	2,186	
	2 Vávdí-Dharvála . . .	...	4	1,995	
	3 Bhojávadar . . .	...	1	853	
	4 Samadhiála-Chhabhádia . . .	...	2	1,421	
	5 Vāngadhura . . .	...	1	480	
	6 Khijadia (Dosáji) . . .	...	1	381	
	7 Gadhula . . .	...	1	274	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Scheme into Songadh Thána.
	8 Kátodia (Váchhání) . . .	...	1	308	
	9 Songadh ( Do. ) . . .	...	1	1,755	
	10 Pānchavda ( Do. ) . . .	...	1	345	
	11 Toda ( Do. ) . . .	...	2	460	
	12 Vávdí ( Do. ) . . .	...	3	309	
16	Chámardi Thána . . .	72	...	...	
	1 Chamárdi (Váchhání) . . .	...	1	1,998	
	2 Pachhegam (Deváni) . . .	...	3	3,452	
	3 Chitrāvav (Deváni) . . .	...	1	290	
	4 Rámanka ( Do. ) . . .	...	1	600	
	5 Vadod ( Do. ) . . .	...	1	829	
	6 Alampar ( Do. ) . . .	...	1	570	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Scheme with Songadh Thána.]
	7 Dhola ( Do. ) . . .	...	1	305	
	8 Gadháli . . .	...	3	1,469	
	9 Samadhiála . . .	...	1	300	
	10 Ratanpur Dhámanka . . .	...	2	621	

*List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—concl'd.*

No.	Name of State or Táluká .	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
17	Dátha Thána . . .	68.9	...	...	
	1 Dátha . . .	...	24	10,731	
18	Chok Thána . . .	103.9	...	...	
	1 Aiyávej . . .	...	2	1,167	
	2 Ránigám . . .	...	1	933	
	3 Chok . . .	...	2	1,430	
	4 Moichopna . . .	...	1	472	
	5 Gandhol . . .	...	1	154	
	6 Jália (Amráji) . . .	...	1	465	
	7 Rohisála . . .	...	1	454	
	8 Páh . . .	...	1	227	
	9 Bodá-no-ness . . .	...	1	167	
	10 Sevdivadar . . .	...	1	314	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Schemo into Dátha Thána.
	11 Sanála . . .	...	1	545	
	12 Samadpiála . . .	...	1	655	
	13 Rájpara . . .	...	1	605	
	14 Chiroda . . .	...	1	270	
	15 Vejá-no-ness . . .	...	1	184	
	16 Vadál Bhandaria . . .	...	1	435	
	17 Debarda . . .	...	1	876	
	18 Jália (Mánáji) . . .	...	1	214	
	19 Kanjharda . . .	...	1	283	
	20 Bhandaria . . .	...	1	658	
	21 Sátá-no-ness . . .	...	1	303	
	22 Junapádar . . .	...	1	228	
	23 Ránparda . . .	...	1	506	
	24 Háthasni . . .	...	1	833	



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Janjira	<i>The question of succession is under consideration.</i> His Highness Nawab-Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab of, (Muhammadan)	7th March 31st August 1862-1914	2 May 1927 11th June 1870-	377	98,573	R 5,54,214

\* These figures are approximate.

### JANJIRA.

1. There are various accounts of the origin of this Sidi State. It rose into power in the seventeenth century. ~~The present Nawab of Janjira, Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the gadi on the death of his father, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, in 1879. He was invested with full powers on the 11th October 1883. He was made a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1895 and was promoted to G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1906. The dynastic salute of 9 guns was raised to 11 in January 1903; and in November of that year the Nawab was awarded a gold medal in memory of the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the war his salute was raised on the 1st January 1918 to 13 guns personal. A permanent local salute of 13 guns was conferred on 1st January 1921.~~

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 5,34,790	R ..	R ..	..	..	..	6 238	..	\$	H 11 13 13 Local

\* These figures are approximate.

† Two guns personal.

§ The infantry units have been disbanded since 1917 and the question of their organization is under consideration.

2. ~~A son and heir to His Highness, by his Junior Begum, Her Highness Kulsum-Begum Saheba, was born on the 7th March 1914, and is named Sidi Muhammad Khan.~~

3. ~~In 1908, the Nawab made a tour in Europe in company with his senior Begum Saheba, starting in April, and returning to India in October. ^~~

4. ~~The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy (and the present Nawab, as a personal distinction, to receive a return visit), and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.~~

Serial No	Name of State	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population according to 1921.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaukhandi	Captain Meherban Sir Parashramrav Ramchandravar alias Bhansaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	9th May 1883.	13th January 1897.	524	101,225	R 7,06,985
2	Kolhapur	<i>Question of succession under consideration—His Highness Sir Shahu (Chhatrapati) Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of Kolhapur (Chhatrapati).</i>	<i>July 1897</i> 26th June 1874.	<i>May 1922.</i> 17th March 1884.	3,165	832,376	53,23,487
3	Kurundvad (Senior Br.)	Meherban Bhikhandirav Chintamanrav alias Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	12th May 1873.	16th February 1908.	185	38,773	1,70,978
4	Kurundvad (Junior Br.)	Meherban Mahavirav Gampat alias Bhansaheb Patwardhan (Konkanasth Brahman). Meherban Vinayakrao Haribhar alias Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	6th December 1875. 27th March 1877.	20th July 1899. 15th January 1912.	114	34,288	1,53,745
5	Mhaja (Senior Br.)	Meherban Sir Gangadharav Ganesh alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	9th February 1866.	6th June 1875.	339	82,856	4,11,376
6	Miraj (Junior Br.)	Meherban Madhavirav Haribhar alias Babasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	4th March 1880.	16th December 1899.	210	31,026	2,31,588
7	Mudhol	2nd Lieutenant Meherban Sir Malojirav Venkatrao Raje Ghoshade K.C.I.E., alias Nanasahab, Chief of—, (Maratha).	14th June 1884.	19th July 1900.	368	60,141	3,79,700
8	Ramdurg	Meherban Ramrav Venkatrav alias Rao Saheb Bhawe of—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	16th September 1895.	30th April 1907.	169	34,007	2,10,085
9	Sangli	<i>Sir</i> Lieutenant Meherban Chintamanrav Bhundirav alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	24th March 1889.	15th June 1903.	1,112	221,314	11,71,184

\* These figures are approximate.

## JAMKHANDI.

1. The present Chief is Captain Sir Parashramrav Bhan Saheb. He was adopted by the late Ramchandravar Appasaheb a short time before his death, which occurred in January 1897. He completed his studies at Kolhapur under a European Tutor and Guardian and was invested with the full powers of State in the month of June 1903. He is a First Class Sardar. The Chief paid a visit to Europe in April 1909, and returned in September of the same year. On the first January 1913 he was created a K.C.I.E. The insignia of this Order was bestowed upon him at the Levee held at Poona in June 1913 by His Excellency Lord Willingdon. He also received a silver Delhi Durbar Coronation Medal in 1911. The Chief has a son, Shankarrao Appa Saheb, who was born in 1906, and a daughter. In connection with the war, the Chief offered his personal services and a motor ambulance which were accepted by Government. He sailed for France in September 1915 with the rank of honorary Captain and returned in December of the same year. In September 1916 he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confirm his temporary rank of honorary Captain and to confer on him the honour of a personal salute of 9 guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

## KOLHAPUR.

1. Kolhapur claims the first rank among States in the Bombay Presidency, and the ruler, descended from the younger branch of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj." The founder of the Kolhapur dynasty was Shivaji, son of Rajaram I, by his heroic wife Tarabai. On the

Average annual expenditure *	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 4,56,462	R 20,517								9†
48,77,908			156	534		His Highness's old militia about 600 and 55 guns of which only 10 are mounted.			19‡
1 66 826	9 618								Nil
1,74 930									Nil
3 47 639	12 508								Nil
1,89,680	7,389								Nil
3,89,566	2,672	.	.		.				9
1,80,493									Nil
10,33,595	1,35,000	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	9

\* These figures are approximate

† Personal salute

‡ Two guns—personal

demise, without an heir, of His Highness the late Shivaji IV, His Highness the present Maharaja, the eldest son of the late Jagirdar of Kagal, and Regent of Kolhapur, Jaysingrav Ghatge *Shahu Chhatrapati* alias Abasaheb, was adopted on the 17th March 1884 by Her Highness Anandibai Ranisabheb Maharaj as heir and successor to the *gadi* of Kolhapur. As he was only then 10 years old the affairs of the State continued to be managed by the Council of Regency appointed in the year 1882, owing to the mental aberration from which his adoptive father suffered. His Highness has one daughter, who is married to His Highness the Raje Saheb of Dewas (Senior Branch) and has lately given birth to a son, and two sons, the elder of whom named Rajaram was born in July 1897, and the younger, Shivaji Maharaj, was born in April 1899. The latter died on the 12th June 1918 from an accident while pig-sticking. Both sons studied in England in various schools. The installation of the Maharaja took place on the 2nd April 1894 at the hand of His Excellency Lord Harris. In 1895 the G.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness by Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress. In 1900 His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer upon His Highness the title of "Maharaja" as an hereditary distinction. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Cambridge upon His Highness during his stay in England when he was there for the Coronation ceremony, while the G.C.V.O. was conferred upon him by His late Majesty the King-Emperor. The insignia of that Order was delivered to His Highness by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the time of the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903. His Highness the Maharaja has been presented also with a Delhi Durbar gold medal. He attended the Coronation Durbar of 1911 and was created a G.C.I.E, the insignia of which order was presented to His Highness by His Majesty the King-Emperor George V. His Majesty the King-Emperor appointed His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the 1st January 1915 to the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army, and with effect from the same date he was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. The restraint in article 7 of the Treaty of 1862 requiring reference to the Bombay Government in cases involving sentences of death has been removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the dependant Jagirs in the Kolhapur State, which was exercised by the Resident (formerly Political Agent) under the same Treaty, has been relinquished to the Kolhapur Durbar.

2. Both sons of His Highness were presented with Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar medals in 1911.

3. The Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhapur, who are nine in number, may be said to represent the members of the ministerial cabinet of the State in bygone days to whom grants of lands and villages were given for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity.

4. These Jagirdars pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and their services have been commuted into money payments. They are all in some degree under the supervision of the Resident who acts as far as circumstances permit in co-operation with the Kolhapur Darbar and minors are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Resident. Any new law enacted or introduced by the parent State comes into force in these *jagirs* with the consent of the British Government. All civil cases against the Jagirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Resident and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases arising within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years are forwarded to the Kolhapur Darbar for disposal by their Criminal Courts, but the powers of the present Jagirdars of Vishalgad Bavda, Kagal (Senior) Ichalkaranji and Kagal (Junior) have been enhanced. The Jagirdars are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their lifetime without the sanction of His Highness. Information about the names of the estates, their present holders, area, revenue, etc., will be found in the accompanying statement.

5. Silver Delhi Durbar medals were awarded to the Jagirdars of Bavda, Kagal (Senior), Kagal (Junior), and the late Jagirdar of Kapshi. The Jagirdar of Kagal (Senior) was created a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1905 and the title of C.S.I. was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1911. On the 3rd June 1918 he was made a K.B.E.

6. All the Feudatory Jagirdars, except the Jagirdar of Torgal, and the Sar Lashkar Bahadur, were presented with Silver Coronation Durbar Medals in 1911.

7. There are 55 guns in all, of which 10 only, which are used for salutes, are mobile.

8. The Maharajas of Kolhapur are entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay.

*Particulars regarding the Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhapur.*

No.	Name of Feudatory Estate.	Name of present holder.	Title or designation.	Caste.	Year of birth.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Gross revenue.
1	Vishalgad	Abajirav Krishna <i>alias</i> Abasahib.	Pant Pratinidhi	Brahman	1868	235	35,258	R 1,93,249
2	Bavda	Madhavrrav Moreshwar <i>alias</i> Balasahib.	Pant Amatya	Do.	1858	243	44,400	1,46,022
3	Kagal (Senior)	Sir Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.	Sarjerav Vajaratma-áb.	Maratha	1876	111.8	49,233	2,14,060
4	Kapshi	Santajirav Baba Saheb Ghorpade.	Senapati	Do	1902	32	13,751	54,819
5	Torgal	Narsojirao Murarrao Shinde <i>alias</i> Balasahib.	Senakhaskhel	Do.	1910	120	13,058	60,570
6	Ichalkaranji	Narayanrav Govind <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Ghorpade.	Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji.	Brahman	1872	241	68,414	4,55,819
7	Kagal (Junior)	Dattajirav Balasahab Ghatge.	Sarjerav	Maratha	1874	17	6,912	1,26,024
8	Himat Bahadur	Udajirav Ranojirav Chawan <i>alias</i> Abasahib.	Himat Bahadur	Do.	1877	49	19,441	95,377
9	Sar Lashkar	Sultanrao Hanmantrao Nimbalkar <i>alias</i> Rao Saheb.	Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	Do.	1886	23	7,644	67,807

**KURUNDVAD (SENIOR).**

1. The present Chief, Bhalechandrav Chintamanrav *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan succeeded to the *gadi* in 1908. The Chief has passed the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University. He is a First Class Sardar. During the disturbances of 1857-58

the loyalty of the family was most distinguished and noteworthy. The Chief received a Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911. A son was born to the Chief on the 13th February 1921 and is named Chintaman Rao.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

#### KURUNDVAD (JUNIOR).

1. The State is being administered by its Chiefs, Madhavrao Ganpat *alias* Bhausaheb and Vinayakrao Harihar *alias* Nanasaheb. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by Mahdavrao Bhausaheb only. Both the Chiefs received Delhi Coronation Durbar Medals in 1911.

2. Bhausaheb has one son named Ganpatrao Bapusaheb, who was born in 1900. The second Chief, Nanasaheb, has no issue.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

#### MIRAJ (SENIOR).

1. The present Chief is Sir Gangadharav Balasaheb Patwardhan. He is the grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the great Indian Mutiny of 1857. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. He has two sons named Narayanrao Tatyasaheb and Hariharrao Dadasaheb, who were born in 1898 and 1901 respectively. The K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Delhi Durbar gold medal. He has also received a Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal, 1911.

2. The State maintains no local force.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

#### MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

1. The present Chief, Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb, late Chief of Kurundvad, Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State and was adopted in December 1899 by Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Lukshmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and is a First Class Sardar. He was invested with full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909. He received a Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911. He has three sons, named Chintamamrao Balasaheb, Hariharrao Dadasaheb and Krishnarao Appasaheb who were born in 1909, 1911 and 1916, respectively.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

#### MUDHOL.

1. The Chief of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Mahrattas. The family is generally believed to be of Rajput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udaipur. The present Chief is Sir Malojirav Venkatrao *alias* Nanasaheb. The education of the Chief having been completed he was invested with full powers of the State in the month of January 1904. He is a First Class Sardar. He received a Delhi Durbar Coronation Gold Medal in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st

January 1920. His eldest son, Govindrao Abasaheb, aged 17, died of Typhoid on the 21st February, 1920. His second son Jayasingrao was born in 1909. In connection with the war the Chief offered his personal services and an armoured motor car and a Halford lorry, which were accepted by Government. The Chief left India in April 1916, and was attached to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the rank of a Lieutenant. He returned from Mesopotamia in August of the same year. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confirm his temporary rank of Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant and to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war. ✓

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

### RÁMDURG.

Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb, the present Chief of the Rámdurg State, belongs to the Bhavé family. The family has enjoyed possession of the *jagir* since 1753. The Chief having attained majority was invested with the powers of his State on the 21st January 1915 by the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States. He completed his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and under the Revd. Mr. Darby, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhápúr. The Chief made a tour in India in company with him. In May 1913 he was married to the daughter of Sardar Biwalkar of Alibag. He received a Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

### SANGLI.

Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan Chiefs. The ruling family claims its descent from Harbhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs. The late Chief, Dhundirav Chintaman *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, died without male issue on the 12th December 1901, and Vinayakrav, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrav and great-grandson of Vinayakrav Bhausaheb, who was the adopted grandson of the late Chintamanrav Appasaheb, was selected by Government as successor to the late Chief. He was subsequently taken in adoption by the late Chief's widow in June 1903 and took the name of Chintamanrav Appasaheb. The Chief was invested with full powers of his State on the 2nd June 1910. He received a Silver Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911. He has a daughter, named Indumati Taisaheb, born in 1912. The Chief has three sons, *viz.*, Madhavrao Rao Sahib, Pandurangrao Bala Sahib, and Govindrao Bhaya Saheb who were born in 1915, 1916, and 1918, respectively.

In recognition of services rendered by the Chief in connection with the war His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns. In October 1919 His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on the Chief the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. ✓

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

All the Southern Mahratta Country States, with the exception of Kurundvad (Junior), hold adoption sanads.





Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amliwara	Thákór Kesrisinhji, Jálamsinhji, Thákór of, —, (Koli)	5th Novem-ber 1887	17th March 1908	80	7,544 . . . .
2	Bhulusna	Thákór Ratansingji Mulsinhji, (Koli)	28th March 1871	7th August 1917	..	Included in the Gadhwada Thana
3	Bolundra	Thákór Himlusingji Sardarsingji, Thákór of, —, (Rajput)	1888	5th Novem-ber 1910	6	957 . . . .
4	Dabha	Thákóre Mohobatsinhji, Thákór of, —, (Koli) (Malorian)	25th July 1868	8th August 1893	12	1,567 . . . .
5	Dadhliya	Amarsingji of —, (Sisodia Rajput)		21st June 1915	28	3,597 . . . .
6	Danla	Minharana Shri Hamirsinhji Jagwatsingji, Maharana of — (Parmar Rajput)	21st Decem-ber 1869.	16th June 1908.	347	23,023 . . . .
7	Dedhrot	Thákór Dolatsingji Natharsingji, Thákór of, —, (Koli)	22nd April 1895 1916	13th September 1921.		Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana
8	Deloli	Shareholders, (Koli)		..		Included in the Katosan Thana.
9	Derol	Thákór Ramsinhji, Thákór of, —, (Koli)	13th February 1853	17th January 1883	101	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana
10	Gabat	Thákór Rupsinhji Molisinhji, Thákór of, —, (Koli).	16th August 1885	5th Decem-ber 1904.	10	1,061 . . . .
11	Ghodisar	Thákór Mohatsinhji Ratansinhji, Thákór of, —, (Dabhi Koli)	3rd Novem-ber 1904	27th July 1912	16	5,506 . . . .
12	Hilol	Thákór Jawarsingji, Thákór of, —, (Taharda)	1st October 1882	22nd March 1888	27	Included in the Gadhwada Thana
13	Hapa	Thákór Wakharsingji, Thákór of, —, (Koli)	17th March 1875	4th August 1889		871 . . . .
14	Idar	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Daolat Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (Rathor Rajput)	May 1878	June 1911	1,669	226,351 . . . .
15	Ijpura	Several shareholders, (Koli)	..	..		Included in the Katosan Thana
16	Ilol	Thákór Vajarsingji Mansingji, Thákór of, —, (Koli)	About 1891	29th October 1902	19	3,931 . . . .
17	Kadoli	Thákór Kubarsingji Bhawarsingji, Thákór of, —, (Koli)	26th July 1888	4th June 1914		Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
18	Kasulpura	Shareholders, (Koli)				Included in the Katosan Thana.
19	Katosan	Thákór Takhtsinhji Karansinhji, Thákór of, —, (Koli)	9th Decem-ber 1870	January 1901	10	5,311 . . . .
20	Khadal	Thákóre Fatesinhji Rajumiyani, Thákór of, —, (Koli Muhammadan)	1899	7th February 1912	8	2,250 . . . .
21	Khedawala	Thákór Beecharsingji, Thákór of, —, (Koli)	29th June 1892	12th June 1902		1,107 . . . .
22	Lakht	Thákór Hummatsinhji Jalamsinhji, Thákór of, —, (Koli).	14th January 1862	11th March 1899	9	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana
23	Mago li	Thákór Jaswantsinhji Takhtsinhji, Thákór of, —, (Rajput)	4th October 1905	8th April 1913	23	2,776 . . . .
24	Maguna	Eleven shareholders, (Koli)		..		Included in the Katosan Thana
25	Malpur	Ravalji Shri Gambhirsinhji Humatsinhji Jaswantsingji-Dipsingji of, —, (Rathor Rajput)	27th October 1895 1914	23rd June 1923 24th April 1914	97	11,767 . . . .
26	Mansa	Ravalji Shri Takhtsinhji of, —, (Chavra Rajput)	11th Septem-ber 1877	18th May 1889	25	15,606 . . . .
27	Mehunapura	Seven shareholder, (Koli)	..	..		Included in the Katosan Thana
28	Mohanpur	Thákór Takhtsinhji, Thákór of, —, (Rehcar Rajput).	27th Decem-ber 1861	9th August 1916	89	12,565 . . . .
29	Palaj	Thákór Daulatsinhji, Thákór of, —, (Koli).	2nd June 1876	4th Novem-ber 1881		Included in the Katosan Thana
30	Pethapur	Thákór Fatehsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Thákór of, —, (Waghela Rajput)	3rd October 1895.	1896	11	5,233 . . . .
31	Pol	Rao Shri Hamirsingji, Rao of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	3rd January 1904	27th June 1916	135	5,853 . . . .
32	Prempur	Thákór Harisingji, Thákór of, —, (Koli).	31st March 1900	5th January 1916		Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana
33	Pura tra	Shrisinhji, Abhiesinhji, Mahwari Thákór of, —, (Koli Muhammadan).	25th August 1885	4th January 1907	11	2,217 . . . .

\* These figures are approximate.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns.
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
45,448	48,083	..	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
2,079	2,391	..	See Satlasna.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
2,250	3,184	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
0,910	7,062	..	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
9,068	12,127	..	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
1,03,824	1,32,496	..	3,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
5,173	5,095	..	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
5,117	5,435	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
3,910	3,710	..	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
5,532	5,448	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
32,159	31,407	..	3,939	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
2,916	3,129	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
6,583	6,566	..	1,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
10,89,717	10,39,013	..	1,01,340	..	..	..	..	20	52	15
3,896	3,375	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
27,350	23,176	..	2,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
6,892	7,463	..	806	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
4,693	4,606	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
33,209	33,715	..	5,565	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
19,454	21,656	..	2,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
6,357	6,701	..	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
5,622	5,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
7,033	9,248	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
17,714	17,603	..	892	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
48,204	48,875	430	676	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
91,216	83,691	..	11,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
2,006	1,942	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
37,323	39,044	..	0,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
6,764	0,896	..	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
20,280	20,260	..	5,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
37,081	36,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
7,641	5,816	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
28,708	28,708	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

\* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Rauras .	Thakore Udesinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli, Muhammadan)	18th September 1888.	4th September 1900.	6	1,216 . . . .
35	Rampura .	Sixteen shareholders, (Koli) . . .	..	..	..	Included in the Kato-an Thana.
36	Rampura .	Thakore Takhtasingji Kesarsingji, Thakor of, —, (Rajput),	29th February 1883	12th November 1917.	30	3,834 . . . .
37	Rampura .	Shareholders, (Koli) . . . .	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
38	Rupri .	Thakore Hamarsingji, Thakor of, —, (Rajput)	7th June 1878.	27th November 1896	16	3,891 . . . .
39	Sathamba .	Thakore Ratarsingji Vajarsingji, (Koli)	11th May 1900	14th May 1919.	18	3,549 . . . .
40	Satlasna .	Thakore Takhtarsingji, Thakor of, —, (Koli).	11th February 1873.	13th February 1903.	..	5,735 . . . .
41	Sudarsing .	Thakore Pratapsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Rajput).	24th August 1894.	9th March 1900.	32	6,098 . . . .
42	Tajpuri .	Thakore Kalusinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli).	12th December 1866.	9th March 1899.	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
43	Tejpura (Katosan).	Thakore Pratapsinhji, Tejaji, Thakore of, —, (Koli).	30th March 1873	30th December 1905.	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
44	Timbra .	Thakore Sardarsingji, Thakore of, —, (Koli).	Aged about 40 years	29th March 1919	..	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.
45	Umri .	Thakore Jaswatsingji, Thakore of, —, (Koli).	Aged about 35 years.	31st October 1916.	..	Ditto
46	Vaktapur .	Thakore Vajarsingji Adesinhji, Thakore of, —, (Koli).	7th December 1891	12th August 1916	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana
47	Valasna .	Thakore Harisinhji, Thakore of, —, (Rajput).	13th November 1878.	24th March 1887.	21	3,227 . . . .
48	Varsoda .	Thakore Jorawarsingji Thakore of, —, (Rajput).	17th April 1914.	18th July 1919.	11	3,812 . . . .
49	Virsoda .	Two shareholders, (Koli) . . . .	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
50	Wadagam .	Thakore Gopalsingji, Thakore of, —, (Rajput).	30th September 1891.	8th March 1920	28	3,080 . . . .
51	Wasna .	Thakore Bapusingji Takhtasingji, Thakore of, —, (Rajput).	19th September 1896	26th April 1918	10	3,196 . . . .

\* These figures are approximate.

### AMLIYARA.

1. Amliyara is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Khant Kolis by caste and claim descent from Chavan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmere.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

### DANTA.

1. Danta is a Second Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency and next in importance though not in rank to Idar. The Ruling Chiefs are called Maharanas and are Parmar Rajputs. The Maharana of Danta enjoys special influence from having in his territory the famous shrine of Amba Bhawani, of which he is the hereditary custodian. Pilgrims of all ranks and creeds meet there periodically in large numbers, and their offerings come in the end into the Chief's exchequer. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Bhawansingji, was born on the 12th September 1899. The appellate powers exercised by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, over civil and criminal cases and the revisional powers exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, have been withdrawn as a personal distinction.

2. The Maharana is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

### GADHWADA (THANA).

1. This Thana is situated in the north-western corner of the province. and contains about 71 villages, the population of which is 11,304. It takes its name Gadhwada from its position—

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5,477	5,322	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
2,810	3,017	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
15,565	15,565	3	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
2,412	2,295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
11,822	11,323	..	1,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
20,601	23,190	..	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
9,375	8,821	..	3,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
25,991	24,367	..	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
3,882	4,033	..	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
3,336	3,182	..	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
3,977	3,981	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
1,039	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
7,553	8,405	..	1,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
10,944	11,061	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
33,452	30,096	..	1,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
2,874	2,005	..	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
20,035	17,935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
16,589	16,589	..	3,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

\* These figures are approximate

Gadha means hills and Wada, a fenced place, *i.e.*, a place fenced with hills, and it has no doubt a really strong wall of hills all round.

2. The Gadhwada consists of the following non-jurisdictional petty Talukas:—

- |              |                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Satlasna. | 6. Chandup.                   |
| 2. Bhalusna. | 7. Mohur.                     |
| 3. Timba.    | 8. Gajipur.                   |
| 4. Umri.     | 9. Hadol.                     |
| 5. Kotharna. | And other scattered villages. |

3. The Agency exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over this Zillah. Near Timba on Taranga Hill there is a Shrawak Temple, which is visited by Shrawaks from very distant parts of the country.

4. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Thakore Takhatsingji of Satlasna has been granted personal powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 50.

#### GHODASAR.

1. Ghodasar is a 4th Class Taluka. The ruling family is said to have been originally Rajputs, who by marrying Koli women became known as Dabhi Kolis. The present Chief Mohobatsingji being a minor, the Taluka is under management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

## IDAR.

1. Idar is the only 1st Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency with full civil and criminal powers and comprises more than half its area. The Ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathor family as Jodhpur.

2. His Highness Sir Pratapsingji was recognised by the Government of India as successor to the Idar Gadi on the death in November 1901 of the infant son of the late Maharaja Kesharsingji. His Highness Sir Pratapsingji's father, Takhsatsingji, was the last Raja of Ahmednagar and was adopted to the Jodhpur *gadi* after the death of Mansing. His Highness Sir Pratapsingji enjoys the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the Army. He has served in the Tirah Campaign and the Mohmand Expedition and held the command of the Imperial Service Lancers in China. He is a K.C.B., and a G.C.S.I. He is also Honorary LL.D. of the University of Cambridge. He was for several years Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and has recently been promoted to the rank of Aid-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. All these distinctions earned by him show the value of the services rendered by him to the Empire. His Highness Lieutenant-General Sir Pratapsingji before his succession to the Idar *gadi* for a long time carried on the administration of Jodhpur. In June 1911 Sir Pratapsingji abdicated the Idar *gadi* in favour of his adopted son Kumar Dolatsingji consequent on his appointment as Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of the Maharaja Sumersingh. Kumar Dolatsingji was installed on the 21st July 1911. He accompanied his father to England in 1902 and 1911 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII and His Imperial Majesty King George V, respectively. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war. He was appointed a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1920.

3. The heir apparent Maharaja Kumar Himatsingji was born on 2nd October 1899.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

## ILOL.

1. Ilol is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Makwana Koli, claiming descent from Makwana Rajputs. ~~The Chief Vajesingji on completion of education at the Scott College, Sadra, was installed on the Gadi.~~

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The jurisdictional powers of the Taluka have been raised from 4th to 3rd Class as a personal distinction.

4. The heir apparent K. S. Shivasinghi is 11 years old.

## KATOSAN.

1. Katosan is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Makwana Koli of the Chandra race and the descendant of Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the vohias of the Jhala tribe, which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakore received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Taluka as he used also to do in the lifetime of his father. As a personal distinction the jurisdictional powers of the present Thakore Takatsingji have been raised to the trial of criminal cases punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 10,000 and civil suits upto the value of Rs. 20,000. Appellate powers hitherto exercised by the Agency in civil matters and in respect of offences enumerated in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and powers of revision exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in respect of the above offences have been withdrawn as a personal distinction.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir apparent K. S. Kirtisingji was born on the 18th June 1920.

## KATOSAN (THANA).

1. This Thana is situated in the west of Mahi Kantha and contains about 23 villages, the population of which is 13,063. A Thandar or 2nd Class Magistrate appointed by the Agency

exercises criminal as well as civil jurisdiction over the following petty non-judicial Talukas :—

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Maguna.    | 6. Mehmadvira. |
| 2. Tejvira.   | 7. Ijvira.     |
| 3. Virsoda.   | 8. Rampura.    |
| 4. Kasalvira. | 9. Ranivira.   |
| 5. Deloli.    | 10. Palaj.     |

2. Of the above Talukas Nos. 1 and 3 are at present under Agency management on account of debt. The Thandar is stationed at Santhal, a village at a distance of about three miles from the railway station of Jhotana on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

#### KHADAL.

1. Khadal is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jha Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. The present Chief, Fatesingji being a minor, the Taluka is under Agency management. ~~He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.~~

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

#### MALPUR.

1. Malpur is a 3rd Class Taluka, ranking first in that class. The Chiefs are called Ravals and are Rathor Rajputs, an offshoot from the house of the Raos of Idar.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. ~~The powers of the present Chief were raised as a personal distinction in 1917 to the trial of criminal cases punishable with 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine up to Rs. 10,000 and civil cases up to Rs. 20,000. The appellate powers hitherto exercised by the Agency in civil matters and in respect of offences enumerated in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and power of revision exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in respect of the above offences have been withdrawn also as a personal distinction.~~

#### MANSA.

1. Mansa is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Chief is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan 746-942. The present Chief, Ravalji Takhsingji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and manages his Taluka personally. In 1913 as a personal distinction, the jurisdictional powers of the present Ravalji was raised to the trial of criminal case punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 10,000, and civil suits up to the value of Rs. 20,000. The appellate powers exercised by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, over civil and criminal cases and the revisional powers exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, over criminal cases were withdrawn.

2. The heir apparent Kumar Shri Sajansingji was born on the 3rd November 1908.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

#### MOHANPUR.

1. Mohanpur is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and is descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir apparent K. S. Sartansingji is 35 years old.

4. (P.S. correction slip 2/30-6-23)

#### PETHAPUR.

1. Pethapur is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Vaghela Rajput descended from a branch of the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwad Patan. Pethapur is a handsome town on the

Sabarmati river, a few miles to the north of Ahmedabad, distinguished by its manufacture of matchlocks.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

### POLO.

1. Polo is a 2nd Class State in this Agency on the north-east frontier of Mahi Kantha in close proximity to Mewar. The country is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Bhils. The Rulers of Polo are called Raos and are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathor Rajput Chief of Kanouj (1193). The present Chief Hamirsingji being a minor, the State is under Agency management. \*He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

### PUNADRA.

1. Punadra is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar.

2. The heir apparent Kumar Shri Ajitsingji was born on the 22nd June 1903.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

### RANASAN.

1. Ranasan is a 4th Class Taluka in the Mahi Kantha Political Agency. The ruling family are Rechwar Rajputs of the Indra race and descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

### SABAR KANTHA (THANA).

1. This Thana is situated in the north-west corner of the province and contains about 47 villages, the population of which is 17,248. It takes its name from the river Sabarmati. It consists of the following petty jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Talukas :—

#### I. Jurisdictional.

- |                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rupal.                    | 3. Khedawada.* |
| 2. Hapa.*                    | 4. Kadoli.*    |
| * As a personal distinction. |                |

#### II. Non-Jurisdictional.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Dedbrota. | 4. Likhi.    |
| 2. Derol.    | 5. Vaktapur. |
| 3. Tajpuri.  | 6. Prempur.  |
| 7. Bolundra. |              |

2. A Thandar appointed by the Agency or a 2nd Class Magistrate exercises criminal and civil jurisdiction over the Non-Jurisdictional Talukas. The Thandar's head-quarters are at Vaktapur, a village at a distance of about 1 mile from the Mohadevpura Railway Station on the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

4. The Thakore of Rupal being in Yeravda Central Prison, the Taluka is under Agency management and the Thandar exercises the civil and criminal powers over his Taluka.

### SUDASNA.

1. Sudasna is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Parmar Rajput. The present Thakore Prathisingji received his education at the Scott College at Sadra and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Taluka.

2. The jurisdictional powers of the present Thakore have been raised to the trial of criminal cases punishable with imprisonment for 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000 and civil cases upto the value of Rs. 5,000. Appellate powers hitherto exercised by the Agency in civil matters and in respect of offences enumerated in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and powers of revision exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in respect of the above offences, have been withdrawn as a personal distinction.

3. The Taluka was raised from the 5th to the 4th Class in 1919.

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#### VARSDA.

1. Varsoda is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Chavda Rajputs of the same stock as the Raolji of Mansa, and are descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan (746-943).

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The present Chief Jorawarsing being a minor, the Taluka is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Surgana	Pratapray Shankarrao Deshmukh, ( <del>Kumbhi</del> ) (Maratha)	8th August 1880.	17th June 1899.	300	14,838	26,613 <del>29,278</del>

\*These figures are approximate

## SURGANA.

1. The ruler of the State is styled 'Deshmukh.' The present Deshmukh, Prataprao, was formally installed on the 4th December 1901. He exercises unlimited civil jurisdiction, and has power to try all criminal cases arising in his State, except those of a serious nature such as murder, dacoity and other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment exceeding five years, and excepting also cases under Chapters VI, VII and XII of the Code. These are required to be referred to the Political Agent, who decides whether the offence in question should be tried by the Agency or disposed of by the Deshmukh. When the Deshmukh tries cases of importance other than the above, it is open to the Political Agent to tender him advice if it should appear that in any particular case an injustice has been done. The family is descended from the Pawar family of Dhar State in Malwa. After settling in Surgana, they contracted marriages with Konkani Kunbis. The present Chief Prataprao ascended the *gadi* after the death of Shankarrao Ravirao Deshmukh, the late Chief. The succession to the *gadi* lay between him and one of his half brothers (Daulatrao), who was older than he. The Government of India, however, for various reasons selected him in preference to Daulatrao.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
29,800. <u>210</u> 31,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* These figures are approximate.

The Chief has three wives, Lakshmibai, Bhimabai and Chimnabai. By Lakshmibai he has three sons and three daughters. The sons are (1) Ravirao, born on 7th December 1903, (2) Malharrao, born on 9th June 1905 and (3) Shivajirao, born on 29th June 1910. The daughters are (1) Sushilabai, born on 15th March 1908, (2) Lilavatibai, born on 8th June 1911 and (3) Bhagirthibai. By his second wife, Bhimabai, the Chief has one son, Yeswantrao, born on 21st July 1902 and two daughters, (1) Menikabai, born on 9th August 1910 and (2) Radhikabai, born on 5th August 1915. By this third wife, Chimabai, the Chief has one son born on 15th February 1921.

His sons are receiving education as follows :—(1) Malharrao is learning English in the Nasik High School and (2) Shivajirao Marathi in the State School, (3) Yeshwantrao and (4) Ravirao have left the Garud High School, Dhulia, being not inclined at all to prosecute their studies any further.

The three sons Ravirao, Malharrao and Yeswantrao were married on the 12th December 1913. Malharrao has recently lost his wife.

2. The State is very hilly and difficult of access. The decennial terms of the Abkari Agreement between Government and the State expired in January 1912. A fresh agreement on improved lines was entered into by Deshmukh on the 24th May 1914.

3. The Chief receives a dress of honour from Government every year, and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhabhar	Many shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	72	8,248	6,670
2	Bhorole†	Pirdanji Gajsingji, (Chohan Rajput)	1st June 1884	2nd October 1909.	33	4,076	10,000
	Diodar‡	Waghella Khanji Anandsinhji, (Rajput)	..	8th September 1902.	..	8,666	20,000
		Waghella Ghamansingji, (both Rajput)	12th January 1902.	24th January 1903.			
			6th November 1878.	15th April 1903: 1903.			
4	Dhima§	Many shareholders	..	..	..	3,568	10,000
5	Kalgaria	Many shareholders	..	..	Not known.		200
6	Kankrej	Many shareholders	..	..	810	48,896	54,738
7	Palanpur	Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muhammad Khan Sher Muhammad Khan, H.C.I.E., Nawab of, —, (Lohani Pathan).	7th July 1883	28th September 1918.	1,750	2,36,694	7,63,616
8	Radhanpur	His Highness Jalaludin Khan Bismillah Khan, Dabli, Nawab of, —, (Pathan).	2nd April 1889.	27 November 1910.	1,150	67,626	7,38,996
9	Santalpur	Many shareholders, (Jadeja Rajput)	..	..	303	16,073	10,264
10	Santalpur (Gadsal).	Jadeja Rawaji Lakhaji, (Rajput)	17th October 1879.	16th May 1890.	..	581	6,000
11	Suigam	Many shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	220	9,801	24,393
12	Terwada	Ratansing Waghjikhan and 12 other shareholders, (Baloch).	..	..	61.78	7,237	10,000
13	Thara	Waghella Madarsing Sardarsing and Waghella Gadadsing Gajsing, (Rajput).	16th August 1874.	9th June 1906	..	6,234	30,000
			1st May 1853	15th April 1887.			
14	Tharad and Morwada.	Waghella Bhimsingji, Dolatsinhji, (Rajput).	28th January 1900.	10th February 1921.	1,260	52,823	80,000
15	Warahi	Malek Jorawar Khan Umar Khan, (Jat Mahomedan).	14th September 1881.	1st July 1901	300	2,406	25,000
		Malek Muridkhan Rawaji, (Jat Mahomedan).	9th October 1880.	18th August 1911.	..	631	2,640
16	Wao (Vav)¶	Rana Chandansing Umedsing, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	13th December 1853.	10th June 1884.	537	22,347	50,478
17	Vavdi §	Many shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	..	2,907	[4,600
18	Warahi	Many shareholders (Mahomedan Jats).	..	..	330	16,202	32,200

\* These figures are approximate.

† Jurisdiction over Bhorole has been restored to the Tharad State.

‡ The revenue of the whole Diodar Thana Circle is Rs. 41,303.

§ Jurisdiction over Dhima and Vavdi has been transferred to the Wao State.

¶ Pays Jama to Marwar Raj.

¶ Items Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16 and 18. Figures of population are according to the Census of 1921. For the remaining States separate figures are not available

### DIODAR CIRCLE.

The Diodar Circle consists of 4 principal Talukas, Diodar, Terwada, Bhabhar and Suigam and many others of small dimensions. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

### BHABHAR.

This Taluka is held by Koli Thakardas : originally it was a part of the Terwada District. At present, the Taluka which has been divided into many shares, is placed under the jurisdiction of a Thanadar whose head-quarters are at Diodar and who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters, and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. British relations with this Taluka date from A. D. 1820, when the Chief signed an agreement in the same way as other Chiefs in the Agency.

### DIODAR.

1. The Diodar Taluka is owned by the Waghella Rajputs, forming the younger branch of the Tharad Waghella Rajputs. The Taluka was shared by Anandsingji, Sardarsingji and Samatsingji. On Anandsingji's death, his son Khanji succeeded to the estate, and on Sardarsingji's death, his sons Chimansingji and Vajesingji succeeded; the latter having died was

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	..	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,325	..	24.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54,738	..	5,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,33,776	..	38,462	..	440	..	..	..	..	15
7,25,055	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	11
10,264	..	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36,000	..	1,058 5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45,000	..	550 10 8 (fluctuates)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* These figures are approximate.

succeeded by his son Himatsingji. Samatsingji died heirless and his estate was equally divided between Chimansingji and Himatsingji. ~~Chimansingji and Himatsingji have joint~~ the powers of a third-class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits up to Rs. 250 the residuary jurisdiction being with the Diodar Thanadar. Thakore Khanji has one son named Viramji, who has studied at the Scott College, Sadra. His powers extend to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in criminal matters and to the hearing of suits up to Rs. 500 which are equal to those of a 6th Class State as the term is understood in Kathiawar. The residuary jurisdiction is with the Thanadar of Diodar. This Taluka entered into agreements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826. In the Diodar Circle there is a sacred shrine dedicated to a saint named Oghad Mahant, who was held in great respect. The shrine is now supervised by the Bawa, residing at Dev Darbar, and is supported by landed property and cash contributions from surrounding villages.

2. The principle of primogeniture has been applied to the estate of Thakore Khanji of Diodar under the Government Orders of 1917.

3. Owing to the minority of Himatsinhji, Agency management has been placed on his share of the estate.

#### TERWADA.

1. This Taluka is owned by Baloch Musalmans. Thakore Ratansinhji Waghjiknan is the representative Talukdar and there are many other shareholders. They have jointly the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal cases, and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 250. These powers are exercised on their behalf by a Judicial Kamdar, appointed with the approval of the Political Agent. The residuary jurisdiction is with the Thanadar of Diodar.

2. The principle of primogeniture has been applied to the estate of Thakore Salimkhanji of Terwada under Government Orders of 1917.

### SUIGAM.

The Taluka of Suigam, which was included in the Wao Thana was administered temporarily by the Diodar Thanadar since the abolition of the Wao Thana on the 1st April 1917 but jurisdiction has now been granted to the Talukdars. The Talukdars of this place sprung from the Wao Family. Raj Singji, one of the Wao Rana's descendants, founded the estate, acquiring by force of arms certain villages from Ajana Chuvan Rajputs and the Jats. These Talukdars have a separate treaty with Government. They have been invested with the jurisdictionary powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and with powers to hear civil suits not exceeding Rs. 250 in value. The principal shareholders are Thakore Samatsinhji, Khengarji, and Surajmalji.

### KANKREJ.

1. This Taluka contains many distinct and separate estates, held by Koli Thakardas ; most of them descended from Rajputs, who intermarried with Kolis. They are Solankis, Waghellas, Chohans and Parmars. The most important estate is Thara, which is divided into certain shares. These Talukdars have jointly the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits upto Rs. 500, exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent. The estate of Thakore Sardarsingji, one of the shareholders, was under Government management on account of debts and the minority of his second son. The management was removed on the 31st December 1919. The other estates are petty and split up into innumerable shares and many of the holders have been reduced to the position of mere cultivators. Jurisdiction over these estates is exercised by the Government Thanadar, whose head-quarters are at Sihori and who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction upto Rs. 500. There is one religious estate in the Kankrej Circle, viz., Ganga Purini Thali. This estate holder is a Bawa and is locally held in high respect. This Bawa does not marry and on a vacancy occurring, the *gadi* is given to the *Chela* considered most worthy to hold the office.

2. The principle of primogeniture has been ordered to be applied to the estate of Thakore Jawansingji of Thara when his interests are separated.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

### PALANPUR.

1. Palanpur is a First Class State; consisting of 516 villages. Of these, 133 are either the property of, or are shared with, Jagirdars. The ruling family is of Afghan origin, Lohani Pathan by descent, and has been in possession of the State since the end of the sixteenth century, having captured Jhalor in the fourteenth century. The late Chief, His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zorawarkhan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on the 19th September 1877. The title of Nawab was conferred by Government in January 1910 as a hereditary distinction. He died on the 28th September 1918, and has been succeeded by his elder son Captain Taley Muhammad Khan who ascended the *gadi* with full powers on the 27th October 1918. He was granted an Honorary Commission as Captain in the Army in November 1916, and was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 5th June 1920, His Highness' son and heir was born on the 8th June 1917.

2. Nawabzada Yaver Hussain Khan, Younger brother of His Highness, died of pneumonic influenza on the 9th March 1920.

3. The State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan Wars of 1842 and 1879 as a mark of its loyalty.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

### RADHANPUR.

1. The ruling family belongs to the celebrated Babi House, which, since the reign of Humayun (1530-1556) has been prominent in Gujarat History. The late Nawab Mahummad Sher Khan succeeded his father in December 1895, and was installed on the *gadi* with full powers on the 13th April 1907. He died on the 25th February 1910 and was succeeded

by his brother Jallaluddin Khan, who was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1910. From 1895 to 1907, the State was under British Administration owing to the minority of the Nawab. Owing to the ill-health of His Highness the late Nawab, the State was again under British Administration with effect from the 1st July 1909 to the 27th November 1910. The present Nawab was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The State being completely isolated and with no proper communications suffered severely during the famine of 1899-1900, losing practically all the cattle for which it was noted.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

#### SANTALPUR.

1. Santalpur District marches with the Runn of Cutch. It is divided into three parts—Chorad, Charchat and Morwada. Santalpur is owned by Jadeja Rajputs; the chief among whom are Thakore Ravaji Lakhaji of Adesar and Jaswatsing Govindji of Sanwa in Cutch. Both have also estates in Cutch. The other shareholders are too small to deserve any mention and all are under the jurisdiction of the Thanadar stationed at Santalpur. These estates made agreements with the British Government in 1820. Five villages were wrested from the Jadejas by Waghella Khanji of Morwada, who added them to his own domain. At present, Morwada belongs to the Chief of Tharad and his Bhayats in equal parts. The jurisdiction over the Bhayati villages of Morwada and Dungala was transferred to the Thakore of Tharad in November 1916. The Thakore of Adesar exercises the jurisdiction of a Second Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears civil suits upto Rs. 500 in his villages of Gadsai and Kalianpura.

2. The principle of primogeniture has been applied to the estates of Thakores Rawaji and Jaswatsinhji of Santalpur under the Government Orders of 1917.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their classes by the Governor of Bombay.

#### THARAD AND MORVADA.

1. The Government of India have raised the Tharad State permanently from the 4th to the 3rd class, as the term is understood in Kathiawar.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi Family. The late Chief died on the 9th February 1921, leaving three sons. The succession of the eldest son, Thakore Bhimsingji, was sanctioned by Government, and he was installed on the *gadi* on the 19th February 1921. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamaiya villages, numbering 107, was under British Administration. The Government of India affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were a part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakore. The exercise of jurisdiction in these villages was restored to the Thakore in September 1904, on which date the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamaiya villages are Chuvan Rajputs who were in possession before the Musalmans conquered them.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

#### WARAHI.

1. The holders of this Taluka are known by the name of Jats, and the Taluka is called Moti Jatwad; the District of Bajana in Kathiawar being the Nani Jatwad. Warahi has been split into several shares. The Chief among them are Jorawar Khan's and Rawaji's estates. He, Jorawarkhan having attained majority was placed in charge of his estate in 1901. He has studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for his services during the famine of A.D. 1899-1900 was rewarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (silver). His powers were enhanced in 1912. He is now a First Class Magistrate and his civil jurisdiction extends to the hearing of suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. His Estate was made a Fifth Class State in September 1916 as the term is understood in Kathiawar. The estate of Rawaji, which was under management, was handed over to his son Muridkhanji in 1911 on his attaining his majority. Malek Muridkhanji's estate has been invested with the jurisdictional powers of a <sup>Third</sup> class Magistrate in criminal matters and with power to hear suits not exceeding Rs. 250 in value in civil matters. A son and heir was born to Malek Jarawar-Khan on the 11th March 1920, and <sup>is</sup> named Mahmad Sher Khan.

2. The whole Taluka except the exclusive villages of Malek Jorawarkhanji and of Malek Muridkhanji is under the British Thāndar stationed at Warahi, who is a Second Class Magistrate and a civil judge with powers to hear civil suits upto Rs. 500.

3. The principle of primogeniture is followed in the Estates of Maleks Jorawarkhanji and Muridkhanji of Warahi.

4. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

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#### VAV (WAO).

1. Wao is a Fifth Class State as the term is understood in Kathiawar. The ruling Chief claims descent from Shambhar and Nandol in Marwar and also claims kindred with Prathiraj, the Chuhan King of Delhi. Rana Vajaji built the Town of Wao. The present Rana Chandasingji succeeded to the *gadi* in 1884 by adoption.

2. Owing to mismanagement and debts, the State was put under the management of the Agency in 1901. The Ranaji was associated with the Administrator in 1904. The management was withdrawn and the State was handed over to the Ranaji under certain conditions in 1910.

3. The Bhayati estates which were under the Wao Thana, were transferred to the Wao State on the 1st April 1917 under the orders of Government and the Thana was abolished from that date; the Suigam villages being placed under the Diodar Thanadar.

4. The Talukdars of Dhima who exercise powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250, were likewise placed under the Wao State.

5. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.





Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bhor . .	<i>Shrimant Raghunath.</i> His Highness Pant Sachiv—Shankarrao Chimnaji, (Brahman).	<i>20 September</i> 20th March 1854. 1878†	<i>17 July</i> 20th July 1874. 1922.	925	420 [130,411†]	R 27,678 5,44,870

\* These figures are approximate.

† Census 1921 (provisional total).

## BHOR.

1. In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan, for services rendered, to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister, one of the eight great hereditary Ministers of the State. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land, and the State of Bhor was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. On the lapse of the Sâtara State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government. Until 1887 the State was under the superintendence of the Collector of Satara as Political Agent when the Agency was transferred to the Collector of Poona.

2. The original British grantee of 1820, Chimnaji Sankarrao, was succeeded as follows :—Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son) died in 1839; Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son) died in 1871; <sup>1</sup>Shankarrao Chimnaji, the present Ruler was 17 years of age when his father died.

Average annual expenditure *	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 60,044 4,67,554	R 4,684	..	..	..	30	39 42	..	..	11/41†

\* These figures are approximate

† Personal Salute

3. The Pant Sachiv, ~~has a son named~~ <sup>who was</sup> Raghunathrao *alias* Baba Saheb, born on 20th September 1878, and two grandsons named Sadashivrao, Raghunathrao *alias* Bahu Saheb and Ramnath born on 27th September 1904 and 13th December 1920, respectively. The personal salute of 9 guns granted to the Pant Sachiv on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, 1903, was raised to 11 guns on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar 1911. In 1920 the Pant Sachiv was given full civil and criminal jurisdiction, subject to the proviso that he will not try persons other than his own subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Political Agent.

4. The Pant Sachiv is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Agar . .	Thakur Gambir Khan Sardar Khan Thakur of —, (Molesalam).	1866 . .	31st October 1883	17	2,720	22,124
2	Alwa . .	Thakur Kushal Bawa Sardar Khan Thakur of —, (Molesalam)	1855 . .	4th October 1900	5	1,454	8,000
3	Amrapur .	Four shareholders (Bariyas) . .	..	..	2	357	630
4	Anghad .	Six shareholders, (Gohil Rajput) .	..	..	4 25	3,205	7,029
5	Balasnor .	Nanab Bahl Jamlat Khan, Manwar Khan, Nawab of —, (Pathan)	10th November 1894.	11th September 1899.	189	44,073	2,51,221
6	Barla . .	Captain His Highness Maliprawal Shri Jee Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of —, (Chauhan Rajput).	10th July 1885	29th February 1908.	813	137,289	8,83,194
7	Bhadarwa .	Ranjit Singh Amarsinghji, Thakor of —, (Rajput)	2nd October 1875	14th December 1917.	27	0,568	50,000
8	Bhilodia .	Two shareholders (Rajput) . .	..	..	9	2,015	17,958
9	Bilhorn .	Thakur Hetam Khan Sardar Khan, Thakur of —, (Molesalam)	1882 . .	15th May 1891.	1 75	241	1,888
10	Chhahar .	Rawal Ramsinghji Indrasinghji, Rawal of —, (Rajput).	24th December 1913.	18th November 1918	11	2,192	14,565
11	Chhofa Udepur (Mohan)	Maharawal Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, Raja of —, (Chauhan Rajput)	23rd October 1884.	12th March 1906.	823	125,745	7,71,242
12	Chorangla .	Ranal Chhatrasinghji Ramsinghji, Rawal of —, (Rajput).	9th June 1880	5th March 1881	16	2,045	13,050
13	Chudesar .	Six shareholders, (Molesalam) . .	..	..	2 50	477	3,015
14	Devalla (included in Uchad).	....	(Included in Uchad entry No. 52.)			..	..
15	Dhamasla alias Vamala.	Thakor Badhar Khan Kalu Bawa Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1866 . .	24th September 1896	10 50	1,607	15,905
16	Dhari . .	Five shareholders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	3 75	1,027	5,249
17	Dodha . .	Three Matadars, Patidar (Hindu). (Now under permanent attachment)	..	..	3	1,012	4,208
18	Dudhpur .	Thakor Anopsinghji Dadabawa, Thakur of —, (Molesalam)	1879 . .	18th November 1888	1 75	113	723
19	Gad Boriad .	Thakor Chandrasinghji Bharatsingji Thakur of —, (Rajput).	1864 . .	16th November 1884	1 28	5,245	24,038
20	Gotirdi .	Four shareholders, (Koli) . .	..	..	3	315	850
21	Gothia . .	Four shareholders, (Koli). (Now under permanent attachment).	..	..	4	518	12,262
22	Itwad . .	Four shareholders, (Rajput) . .	..	..	6	1,137	2,463
23	Jesir . .	Four shareholders, (Pagi) . .	..	..	1 5	381	728
24	Jiral Kamsoli	Two shareholders (Molesalam) . .	..	..	5	059	10,163
25	Jumkha .	Raising Chandrasing, of —, (Bariya)	1880 . .	1st June 1904.	1	166	1,028
26	Kadana .	Rana Shri Chhatrasingji, Rana of —, (Puar Rajput)	28th January 1879.	12th April 1889	130	15,377	54,795
27	Kanola . .	Four shareholders, (Bariya) . .	..	..	3 75	1,095	1,412
28	Kasla Paginu Muvadu	Four shareholders, (Pagi) . .	..	..	1	77	536
29	Lunawada .	Maharano Shri Sri Wakhatsinghji Daleisinghji, K.C.I.E., Raja of —, (Solanki Rajput).	28th August 1861.	31st October 1867.	388	83,242	3,21,194
30	Mandwa .	Rana Khusalsinghji Sajansinghji, Rana of —, (Rajput).	1911 . .	8th January 1915.	16 50	5,747	54,216
31	Mevli . .	Four shareholders, (Pagi) . .	..	..	5	1,142	8,754
32	Moka Paginu Muvadu.	Two shareholders, (Pagi) . .	..	..	1	125	985
33	Nahara . .	Two shareholders, (Bariya) . .	..	..	3	301	52
34	Nalia . .	Two shareholders, (Molesalam) . .	..	..	1	128	973
35	Nangam .	Four shareholders, (Molesalam) . .	..	..	3	454	5,322
36	Narukot .	Ranjitsinghji Gambharsingji, of —, (Bariya).	4th January 1892	27th September 1917.	143	9 540	62,422
37	Nasvadi .	Thakor Mansinghji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	6th October 1891.	11th January 1884.	19 50	4,107	26 3
38	Palacni .	Thakor Indrasinghji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	16th August 1895.	30th May 1907.	12	1,766	14,790

\* These figures are approximate.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.								
28,125	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,977	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
630	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
7,638	..	1,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,50,566	9,766	3,178	..	..	..	81	..	..	9
8,73,696	..	..	..	..	24	197	..	..	9 <i>dyne</i>
47,000	..	14,674	..	..	..	5	..	..	Nil.
18,161	..	1,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,410	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
13,957	..	2,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
7,45,569	..	7,806	..	..	32	157	..	..	9
13,631	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,025	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
15,822	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,245	..	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,566	..	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
873	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
24,419	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
850	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,010	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,463	..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
728	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
10,565	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,028	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
55,131	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	Nil.
1,407	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
336	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,20,895	9,231	5,001	..	..	53	136	..	..	9-8
54,939	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,754	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
935	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
52	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
973	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,303	..	995	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
57,051	..	32	..	..	1	22	..	..	Nil.
25,307	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
13,727	..	1,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

† Personal salute 11 guns.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population.	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39	Pandu	Five shareholders, (Khanjada Muhammadan)	..	..	9	1,535	7,610
40	Pan Talvadi	Two shareholders (Molesalam)	..	..	5	1,777	18,918
41	Polcha	Six shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	3 75	855	2,494
42	Raika	Two shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	3	567	4,149
43	Rajpipla	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, Maharaja of —, (Gohil Rajput)	30th January 1890.	26th September 1915.	1,512.50	168,454	17,21,262
44	Rajpur	Rawal Himatsinghi Sursinhji, Rawal of —, (Rajput)	1870	24th April 1889	1 50	194	926
45	Rampura	Four shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	4 50	1,606	6,903
46	Regan	Two shareholders (Molesalam)	..	..	4	353	2,533
47	Sanjeh	Thakor Pushpasinghi Pratapsinghi, Thakor of —, (Rajput)	11th December 1892	1902	34	6,878	40,317
48	Shanor	Rana Vakutsinghi Khusalsinghi, Raja of —, (Rajput)	2nd June 1859	23rd September 1916	11 25	1 532	16,266
49	Shiora	Thakor Ramrimsinghi, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	1902	21st May 1910	15 70	3,287	34,529
50	Sindhuapara	Mahomud Khan Amir Khan of —, (Molesalam)	30th April 1902	4th June 1913	4	759	5 680
51	Sant Smith	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghi Pratapsinghi, Raja of —, (Puar Rajput).	24th March 1881.	31st August 1896.	394	70,964	2,44,509
52	Uchad	Thakur Mahomadmia Jitabawa (Molesalam)	15th October 1895.	24th June 1915	8 50	2 330	24,072
53	Umetha	Thakur Ganpatsinghi Ralsinghi Padhuar, Thakor of —, (Rajput)	9th November 1891	31st July 1897.	24	5,356	51,107
54	Vajiria	Thakur Kesharkhan Kalubawa Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	17th October 1876.	3rd April 1881.	21	4,999	31,741
55	Vakhtapur	Three shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	1 50	274	1,557
56	Varnolmal	Two shareholders, (Bariya)	..	..	3 5	668	1,298
57	Varnoli Moti	Ratansinghi Bhagwaji, (Rajput)	1888	6th May 1899	2	228	996
58	Varnoli Nani	Two shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	1	83	425
59	Vasan Sewada	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawar Khanji Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	10th December 1901.	30th June 1903.	12 50	1,203	7,647
60	Vasan Virpur	Three shareholders (Molesalam).	..	..	12 50	3,355	24,995
61	Virampura	Thakor Ahmad Khan Nathu Khan Pathan Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1880	12th February 1918.	1	145	752
62	Vora	Badharkhan Motabawa Fatebawa (Molesalam)	30th October 1901.	27th December 1911.	5	1,267	9,744

\* These figures are approximate.

## BALASINOR.

1. Balasinor is the only considerable Muhammadan State in Rewa Kantha. The Nawab belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was door-keeper (Babi) to the Emperor in the seventeenth century. The late Ruler died in 1899, leaving a minor son, Jamiatkhanji. The administration of the State was handed over to Nawab Jamiat Khanji on the 31st December 1915. The Nawab was in 1890 granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan law in the event of the failure of direct heirs.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

4. The heir-apparent, ~~Kumar Fatehadin Khan alias Manovar Khan~~ was born ~~on 21st June 1921.~~

## BARIYA.

1. The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (q.v.), and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contribution from the surrounding country. The present Chief, Maharawal Shri Raja Ranjitsinhji, succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on the 29th February 1908. and was installed on the 7th

Average annual expenditure *	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry ]	Infantry	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs	Rs	Rs.							
7,610		3,462							Nil
22,147		171			.		.		Nil
2,404	.	1,155							Nil
4,140		443							Nil.
13,96,266	..	50,001	..		17	319	..	..	13
926	..	39	.			..	..	..	Nil.
6,514	.	1,094	.	..		.		.	Nil.
2 423	..	355	..	.		..		.	Nil
29,365	..	..	..		..	22		..	Nil
18,195	.	1,214				.		.	Nil.
39,544	..	3,693		.				..	Nil.
5,231	..	44		.		..		..	Nil
2,00,489	5,385	..	..	.	..	179	..	..	9
18,086	..	679	.			..	..	..	Nil.
48 800		3,846	.		..	9	..	.	Nil.
39,566	..	3,852	..		..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,554	..	116	.		..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,298	.	65	.		.	..	..	..	Nil.
996		78		.	.				Nil.
425	..	19	.		.	..	..	..	Nil.
5,448		885				.	.	..	Nil.
29,390		332		.					Nil
917		79							Nil
7 147		655							Nil

\* These figures are approximate

May 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for some time in a private school in Derbyshire.

2. The Raja was appointed honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 1st May 1913. He visited England in 1903. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 and a personal Salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war. ✓

3. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Sundrasinhji, was born on the 9th June 1909.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

#### CHHOTA UDEPUR (MOHAN).

1. Chhota Udepur or Mohan is the first among the second class States in Rewa Kantha. The ruling family are Chavan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Páwágádh or Chámpáner. The present Ruler, Maharawal Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, who succeeded in 1895, was educated at the Rajkumar College, and after a period of association with the Administrator was installed on the *gad* and invested with the full powers of a second-class Chief on the 12th March 1906.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji, was born on the 16th November 1906. The Raja has, besides, one son and a daughter.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

#### KADANA.

This State ranks as of the third class. It was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sunth State in the thirteenth century. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during the minority of the present Chief Chhatrasalji. The Chief was educated at the Girasia School, Wadhwan, and was associated in the administration before his investiture. The powers of a third class State were conferred upon the Chief, as a hereditary distinction, in November 1919. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

#### LUNAWADA.

1. The Rulers of this State are Solanki Rajputs, descended from the family ruling in Anhilwad Patan. The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Vakhatsinhji Dalelsinhji, was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Ruler in 1867. Till he came of age in 1880 the State was under British administration. The Raja was created a K.C.I.E. in 1889, and given a *Sanad* of adoption in 1890. Of late years a severe attack of paralysis has reduced the share personally taken by the Raja in the management of the State.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, was born on the 8th March 1882. The Raja has, besides, one son and several grandsons.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

#### NARUKOT.

1. This petty State is owned by a Chief of the Baria Koli clan, and is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits. The Thakor himself claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India, but is considered to be a Baria Koli. The present Chief is Ranjit Singhji. He has been invested with criminal jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the first class and civil jurisdiction to try suits up to Rs. 2,000, as a personal distinction.

2. Before 1894 the State was treated as a Taluk subordinate to the Collectorate of the Panch Mahals, but since then it has been transferred to the Rewa-Kantha Agency.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

#### PANDU MEWAS.

1. As the Sankheda Mewas Estates are situated near the banks of the Narbada, so the Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 26 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Chiefs of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Muhammadans. The assessment of tribute on them payable to Baroda is very heavy and this circumstance, coupled with family sub-divisions and the want of cultivating power, has reduced most of the Chiefs and the Estates to a miserable State of poverty. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the castes of their Chiefs:—

Caste.	State.
(7) Kolis—	1. Mevli (b). 2. Gotardi (b). 3. Kasla Paginu Muvadu (b). 4. Moka Paginu Muvadu (b). 5. Gothda (b). 6. Jesar (b). 7. Anghad (b).

Caste.	State.
(7) <i>Barias</i> —	
Padhiar . . . . .	1. Umetha (a).
Parmar . . . . .	2. Sihora (a).
Solanki . . . . .	3. Amrápur (b).
Parmar . . . . .	4. Kanoda (b).
Do. . . . .	5. Varnolmal (b).
Do. . . . .	6. Nahara (b).
Do. . . . .	7. Jumkha (a).
(10) <i>Rajputs</i> —	
Waghela . . . . .	1. Bhádarwa (a).
Solanki . . . . .	2. Dhari (b).
Parmar and Maratha . . . . .	3. Raika (b).
Solanki . . . . .	4. Chhaliar (a).
Do. . . . .	5. Vakhtápur (b).
Do. . . . .	6. Rájpur (b).
Rathod . . . . .	7. Itwad (b).
Do. . . . .	8. Varnoli Moti (a).
Do. . . . .	9. Varnoli Nani (a).
Waghela . . . . .	10. Poicha (b).
(2) <i>Mohammadans</i> —	
	1. Pandu (b).
	2. Dodka (a).

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) sub-divide.

2. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

#### RAJPIPLA.

1. Rájpipla ranks first among the States of the Rewa-Kantha Agency. The Rulers are Gohel Rajputs, descended from the family ruling at ~~Piran~~ <sup>Pirana</sup> in the thirteenth century. On the death of His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., on the 26th September 1915, his eldest son Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji succeeded to the *gadi*, and was invested with full powers of the State on the 10th December 1915. His Highness Maharaja Shri Vijaysinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, of which His Highness holds the final diploma and medal. After completing the course at Rajkot, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, where also his career was successful. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji on the 14th October 1919. The permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of the Ruler from Raja to Maharaja on the 1st January 1921.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji was born on the 30th March 1912. The Maharaja had, besides one son and a daughter.

3. His Highness visited Europe in 1912, ~~1912, 1921 and 1922.~~ <sup>1912, 1921 and 1922.</sup>

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay.

#### SANJELI.

1. This petty State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chavan clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Chief Pratabsinghji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir, Kumar Ranjitsinghji, (now deceased) having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasingji, the second son, was sanctioned. The State was handed over to Thakor Puspasingji in January 1914, on his attaining majority.



2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

### SANKHEDA MEWÁS.

1. This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River, owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Muhammadanism under Mussalman pressure: These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesalams. Some of the Chiefs have been invested with small jurisdictional powers, which they exercise subject to the supervision of the Agency Courts. Vajiria and Mandwa are the largest of the States a list of which arranged according to their sections is as follows :—

Caste.	Estate.	Caste.	Estate.
Chauhan (7)	1. Mándwa (a).	Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (b).
	2. Shanor (a).		2. Rampura (b).
	3. Agar (a).	Gori (3)	1. Jiralkamsoli (b).
	4. Sindiapara (a).		2. Chudesar (b).
	5. Dhamasia <i>alias</i> Vanmala (a).		3. Nalia (b).
	6 Alwa (a).	Diana (4)	1. Vasan Virpur (b).
	7. Gad Boriad (a).		2. Regan (b).
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a).		3. Virampura (a).
	2. Chorangla (a).		4. Uchad (a).
	3. Nangam (b).	Solanki (1)	1. Nasvadi (a).
	4. Vasan Sevada (a).	Parmar (1)	1. Palasni (a).
	5. Bihora (a).	Padhiar (1)	1. Pan Talavdi (b).
	6. Dudhpur (a).		
	7. Vora (a).		

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) sub-divide.

2. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

### SANT SANTH.

1. The ruling family of this second class State are Puar or Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat branch. The present Raja, Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinghji, was invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College. The Raja has one son and one daughter. The son was born on the 1st December 1907.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The communications addressed to His Excellency are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aundh	Meherban Bhavanrao <i>alias</i> Bala Sahib Pant Pratinidhi ( <i>Brahman</i> ).	24th October 1868.	4th November 1909.	501	64,604 <sup>6</sup>	Rs. 3,23,155 <sup>6</sup>
2	Phaltan	Lieutenant Meherban Mudhoji Rao, Naik (Maratha).	11th September 1896.	15th November 1917.	397	43,288 <sup>6</sup>	Rs. 2,28,555 <sup>6</sup>

\*These figures are approximate.

## AUNDH.

1. The ruling family of Aundh claims descent from Shrimanth Parasharam Trimbak, who was granted this Jagir about A.D. 1700 by the Rani of Sátara (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled Pant Pratinidhi (Viceroy).

2. The late Chief Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Sahib Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government and his uncle Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Sahib, who was selected to succeed to the *gadi* was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909. The heir-apparent to the present Chief is his son, Trimbakrao *alias* Rajesaheb, born on 9th February 1893.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs 64,320 2 8 1/2	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs .	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
92,460 1,71,047	9,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

\* These figures are approximate.

#### PHALTAN.

1. Phaltan is a Sátara Jagir, and the Chief of the State besides being a Jagirdar and Deshmukh ranks as a First Class Sardar. The ruling family (Nimbalkar) claims descent from one Nimraj, who was granted the Jagir and Inam with the title of *Naik* by Muhammad Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A.D. 1327.

2. Meherban Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, C.S.I., the late Chief of Phaltan, died on the 17th October 1916. His adoptive son Malojirao was installed with full powers of the State on the 15th November 1917. The heir-apparent to the present chief is his son Kishorsing born on 28th August 1918.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<sup>Belgaum</sup> Savantvadi	Captain His Highness Raje Bahadur, Shrinant Khem Savant Bhonsle <i>alias</i> Bapu Sahib, Sar Desai of —, (Maratta).	20th August 1894.	2nd June 1913.	925	206,440	Rs. <del>5,62,220</del> 6,37,736

\*These figures are approximate.

## SAVANTVADI.

1. Savantvadi, one of the ancient Mahratta States in Western India, is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Savant, a feudatory under the Muhammadan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raje Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subsequently recognized by the British Government. In 1838 Khem Savant III having proved himself unable to manage the State, the British Government assumed its administration and has continued to administer the State to the present time. The Ruler is called the Sar Desai. Sar Desai Shriram Savant Bhonsle, the late Ruler, having died on the 24th April 1913, the Government of India recognised his only son, Khem Savant Bhonsle *alias* Bapusaheb, as his successor on 2nd June 1913. The present Sar Desai attained his majority on the 20th August 1918. After completing his education at Malvern College in England he went through a military course in the Officers' Cadet Battalion Training School at Cambridge in 1916-17 and after finishing that course was gazetted 2nd-Lieutenant and attached to the 116th Mahrattas. He returned to India on the 22nd September 1917 and, after paying a flying

Average annual expenditure *	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 5,38,680 5,99,135	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 Local salute 11 guns.

\* These figures are approximate.

visit to the State, proceeded on the 6th October 1917 to the front to join his Regiment in Mesopotamia. He returned to India from active service on the 4th March 1919, on the cessation of hostilities. His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on the Sar Desai the permanent honorary rank of Captain on the 23rd July 1919. The administration of the State was carried on by the Political Agent in the name and under the seal of the Sar Desai till the 14th October 1916. Modifications were then introduced in the administration of the State whereby the appointment of a resident Political Agent was abolished, his duties being entrusted to the Collector of Belgaum and an Administrator appointed for the State to work under the general supervision of the Collector.

2. The Savantvadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.

3. A permanent local salute of 11 guns was granted to the State on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the war.

4. The Sar Desai is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are ordinarily acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Akalkot	<p style="text-align: right;">Vijayasinh</p> <p>Captain Meherban Shrimant Fatehsinh            suhrav Shahaji Raje Bhonsle <i>alias</i>            Bapur-sheb, Raje Saheb of, —,            (Maratha).            *Fatehsinh</p>	<p>15<sup>th</sup> December            24<sup>th</sup>—August            1894. 1915.</p>	<p>4<sup>th</sup> April            8<sup>th</sup>—December            1898. 1923.</p>	498	81,550	Rs 5,62,034

## AKALKOT.

1. The Raja of Akalkot is a Mahratta of the Bhonsle family and is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Parad in the Shiviri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, who without being formally adopted by the *Chhatrapati* Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him.

2. The <sup>late</sup> present Raje Saheb Shrimant Fatehsinh <sup>was</sup> suhrav Shahaji III Raje Bhonsle *alias* Bapur-saheb is the adopted son of the late Raje Saheb Shahaji Maleji, having been adopted in 1898 by the late Raje Saheb's widow Lakshimbai with the sanction of Government. The <sup>late</sup> Raje Saheb was invested with full powers of the State on the 20th August 1916.

3. The <sup>late</sup> Raje Saheb was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and passed the Diploma Examination first among the candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India. He then went through the training course of the Imperial Cadet Corps. At an examination for the grant of Commissions in the Indian Land Forces, he qualified himself in all the subjects. He left India on the 2nd May 1914 for a pleasure trip to Europe, in company with the Rani Saheb and during his stay in England he volunteered for active service in the

Average annual expenditure	PAYMENTS.		•MILITARY FORCES						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
	To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs 5,84,796	Rs 14,592				..	*47	..	.	Nil

\*47 Infantry

war. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army was granted to the <sup>late</sup> Raje Saheb, which was raised to that of Captain on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of the services rendered by him in connection with the war. He received military training at Folkestone in England when attached to the 9th Hussars, and subsequently proceeded to France on the staff. He returned to India on the 31st October 1915. His Rani, Shrimati Tarabai Saheb, gave birth to a son and heir-apparent on the 15th December 1915. The Kumar has been named Vijayasinha. Another son was born on the 13th November 1916, but he died on 11th May 1917. On the 11th January 1918 the Rani Saheb gave birth to a daughter who has been named Lilawati Raja Akka Saheb. She gave birth to another daughter on the 18th April 1919, who has been named Susheela Raja Akkasaheb. X

34. The Raje Saheb of Akalkot is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

45. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Khairpur	His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, Mir of, —, (Muhammadan).	9th August 1884.	8th February 1921.	6,050	193,152	Rs. 24,00,602

\*These figures are approximate.

### KHAIRPUR.

1. As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 23,01,267	..	..	..	22½*	196	..	41 moun- ted escort and 97 camel trans- portmen.	97†	15‡ permanent.

†Camel Transport Corps.

\* Includes artillery.

‡ A permanent local salute of 17 guns was conferred on 1st January 1921.

marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur, upon whom was conferred the title of G.C.I.E., on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in December 1911. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with War. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by Mir Ali Navaz Khan, who was born in 1884 and visited Europe in 1911.

The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amala	Raja Gulal Singh Kamansingh, (Bhil)	1893 . .	14th August 1912	172	5,440	1,783
2	Aychar	Naik Nilsing, Naik of, —, (Bhil)	1903	5th April 1916.	6	616	122
3	Bansda	Maharaja Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji Raja of, —, (Solanki Rajput).	16th February 1888.	21st September 1911.	215	40,153	6,23,881 2,66,415
4	Bilbari	Bhujji <i>realad</i> Mahasra Konkna Powar (Anumist).	1891 . .	27th August 1903.	2	65	80
5	Chinchli Gaded	Naik Nayanasing Ankush, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	1893 . .	12th February 1917.	16	1,308	229
6	Derbhavti	Sahebrao Badirao, (Bhil)	1907 . .	24th August 1914	172	3,558	2,898
7	Dharampur	Maharaja Shri Vijayadevi Raja of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	3rd December 1884.	26th March 1921.	704	95,203	9,25,897 950,000
8	Gadhu	Raja Samajsingh Umrao-Singh, Raja of, —, (Bhil).	23th January 1890.	30th March 1890.	305	6,464	3,058
9	Jhari Ghar-khadi.	Naik Mahesha Mohan <i>realad</i> Chanharya, Naik of, —, (Bhil)	15th May 1878.	25th March 1902	9	855	17
10	Kirli	Naik Koya Chhotu, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	1879 . .	16th April 1904.	12	733	402
11	Palasvihar	Naik Gondu <i>realad</i> Laksha, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	12th October 1890.	0th February 1890.	8	70	73
12	Pimpladevi	Vithla <i>realad</i> Mahesha Pradhan, (Bhil)	1871 . .	7th January 1904.	4	154	101
13	Pimpri.	Naik Bhagerao Keshavrao, Naik of, —, (Bhil)	1894 . .	22nd December 1918	100	2,888	2,371
14	Sachin	Major His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Fakat Khan, Mubazaret Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur, Nawab of, —, (Sunni Muhammadan).	23rd December 1886.	4th May 1907	47	19,977	3,11,731 2,45,543
15	Shivbara	Naik Rangu <i>realad</i> Sukria, Bhil Naik of, —, (Anumist).	18th October 1884.	17th May 1897.	12	218	223
16	Vadhyawan	Naik Gangaram Ankush, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	1869 . .	7th April 1903	9	174	86
17	Vasurna	Raja Pandurao Navsa, Raja of, —, (Bhil)	1875 . .	6th May 1903	172	6,616	1,885

\* These figures are approximate.

## BANSDA.

1. Bansda ranks second among the States in the Surat Agency. The Bansda Rajas are Solanki Rajputs. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, succeeded his father, Pratapsinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23. He was educated at the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. In 1856, in consideration of the British Government foregoing its share of transit duties, the late Raja agreed to pay a tribute of Rs154 on account of *chauth* and to limit his customs demands to certain rates approved by Government.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

## DHARAMPUR.

1. Dharampur ranks first among the States in the Surat Agency. The ruling family are Sisodia Rajput of the Solanki (or Solar) race. The present Ruler, Maharaja Shri Vijayadevi Mohandevji succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on 27th March 1921 on the death of his father, His Highness Maharaja Shri Mohandevji Narandevji. His succession has been confirmed and recognized by Government. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Narhardevji, was born on 14th December 1906.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

## SACHIN.

1. Sachin ranks third among the States in the Surat Agency. The ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873 owing

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,42,258 3,20,112	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,899	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,75,000	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
9,71,555 8,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
91,820 2,24,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11‡
228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

† Includes investments made.

‡ Include two guns personal.

to the death of Nawab Ibrahim Muhammad Yakub Khan and the minority of his son Nawab Abdul Kadar. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son, Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until the May 4th, 1907, when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan was installed on the *gadi* at the age of 20 years. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps and holds an Honorary Commission in the Army. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war his honorary rank in the Army was raised to that of Captain on the 1st January 1918, and Major on 4th January 1921. He was at the same time granted a personal salute of 11 guns.

2. In April 1913 the Nawab visited Egypt for the benefit of his health.

3. The heir-apparent Nawabzada Muhammad Haidar Khan *alias* Balumia was born on the 11th September 1909.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

#### DANGS.

The tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokana. Of the Chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan, and 1 a Powar. Formerly the Chiefs, the most important of whom is the Gharvi Raja, harassed their subjects considerably, but in 1903 law and order were firmly established. The revenue of the Chiefs consists of an annual subsidy of about R19,000 received from the Bombay Government for their Forest and Abkari rights, land revenue at Rs. 6-8 per plough, a fee of R16 per 100 on all cattle that enter the Dangs for grazing and various giras allowances from the surrounding States including British territory. Formerly the Chiefs were in debt, but now they are commencing to lend money. The population, which according to the census of 1901, was 18,634, consists mostly of Kokanas.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jawhar	Lieutenant Raja Vikramahab Patangshah Raja of, —, (Koli).	17th November 1885.	16th November 1917.	310	49,690	Rs. 3,75,000.

\* These figures are approximate.

### JAWHAR.

No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar family is available ; but it is believed that up to the time of the Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these Jayaba Mukn was the most prominent, having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son, Nemshah whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognized as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A.D. 1343, and the present Ruler is believed to be directly descended from him. The late Ruler,

